THE DAILY GAZETTE,
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)
PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
Proprietors.
F. R. PENNIMAN, ... JOSIAH KING,
T. P. BOUSTON, ... N. P. REED,
Editors. Business Managers.
OFFICE, GAZETTE BUILDING.
Nos. 84 and 86 FIFTH STREET.
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Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1786

VOLUME LXXXIII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1868. NUMBER 17.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE
TWO EDITIONS,
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PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

THE arrest of George Francis Train has been prolific of one result, advance in the price of gold. How that hair brained individual will succeed in bringing our country into war with Europe we cannot discover, and why his detention should occasion any fluctuation in the price of gold is equally mysterious.

THE Fenians continue to disturb and annoy the government of Great Britain. The last advices inform us of the storming of a tower in Duncannon, Ireland. The organization is complete and powerful, and from the determined course they have thus far pursued it seems that our cousins across the water have no idle or impotent enemy to contend with, and that only a needed reform will afford the peace and quiet desired.

GRANT CLUBS are not so numerous in this county as they should be. We do not know why the old banner district has been so slow to follow in the wake and organize under the banner of the distinguished hero and soldier. We believe the Second ward organization is the only one yet formed in this neighborhood. Beyond any doubt the gallant Grant will lead the Republican hosts to victory in the forthcoming canvass, and we urge our friends in every district to at once organize clubs to do political service in his behalf.

ONE of those honorable and high toned exhibitions of moral depravity and mortal endurance, yclept Prize Fighting, took place on Sunday in St. Louis. One of the contestants was left dead on the field. We would urge as a penalty on the survivor that he be pummeled to death by one of the fraternity, as it would prove no serious loss to the community were all these gentlemen of the ring swept off life's stage by each others' hands. The mania for prize fighting has been suddenly revived in this country just at the time that good citizens were flattering themselves into the belief that it was rapidly passing away with other relics of barbarism. The press, in giving prominence and attaching a large degree of importance to the disgusting exhibitions of brutal force and training, is responsible for the increase of such affairs. The authorities too are responsible. There are stringent laws enough to prevent collisions of the character, and as the arrangements are never secretly made, the exercise of proper diligence might prove beneficial to public morals.

BEFORE THE GREAT FRENCH REVOLUTION all classes of society were convulsed, the throes of a world were felt in all portions of the earth, petty uprisings took place in various countries of Europe, and the people groaned under the tyranous pressure of the aristocracy and their rulers. America wrenched and twisted at the bonds under which she chafed until she succeeded in breaking them and melting down the pieces. Prussia, through the energies of one great man, enlarged her possessions and humbled Austria. France was oppressed by her sovereign, her press was in chains, and her people cried out for bread, and against the favorite ministere of her King until those ministers were dismissed. Marie Antoinette was gay and thoughtless, extravagant and devoted to astonishing fashions; the Court but especially the Princesse de Lambelle were disliked and lampooned; by many this was supposed to be the culminating point of the storm, while it was the mere muttering of the wind before the great tornado which swept over the world shortly afterwards.

History repeats itself! At present we have the same premonitions of storm and disaster, of revolution and change, which preceded the great tragic finale of the last century. The working people of the world are turbulent and, in some places, vicious. The mechanics of England cry aloud for reform, and the people of Ireland seek liberty. America has just emerged from a war which has burst the bonds of more people than composed the whole population of the continent at the time of the first revolution. Prussia has once more, under the leadership of a great man, extended her boundaries and degraded Austria, and France is in a measure the France of the eighteenth century over again. Her press is shackled; her sovereign upheld merely by favor; her people are fierce for food and wood, and Napoleon's favorite, Baron Haussmann, has been forced to resign. Eugenie leads the frivolous pleasures and fashions of the world, and spends the millions of the nation. Prince Napoleon's position is not unsimilar to that formerly assumed by the Duke of Orleans. The dauphin is repeated in the Prince Imperial. The Duchess de Mochy and the Princess de Metternich are as odious to the people as were the Lamballe and the whole Bourbon Court.

These comparisons are significant and momentous, and the rumors of riot, disaffection and sedition in the old world have been loud enough to reach the new; we have heard them; we almost fear we know their import, and we await with bated breath the coming of the events which have cast such portentou shadows. The former revolution in Europe, all revolutions in the world, have worked necessary and often mighty changes, and the coming one promises results of no minor use or importance, and nothing can stop its eventual progress.

A LEADING Democratic paper has taken to conundrumising politics. Its latest effusion is: "In what respect is the Republican party similar to an iceberg" The answer we give entire: "We are preparing for the great contest of 1868, and we shall win! We must win! We will win! If not by ballots then by blood! The iceberg floats out from the polar seas, it sinks not at once, but wears away by warmth and abrasion till at last it mingles with the waves and is washed to oblivion. So with Republicanism. It is wearing away." The poor old Democratic party has tried that "blood" dodge once, and just once too often. If the thing were attempted again the war would not be so long as the late one, but there would be a good deal more Copperhead blood let out, and the axe and the rope would make shorter work than the sabre and columbiad. One little word, it is the name of one of Longfellow's poems, is all the advice necessary to these "blood" howlers, it is "Beware."

—A fire occurred in Rutland, Vt., Sunday morning, which totally destroyed Crampton's block, Merchants' row, and the adjacent buildings. The fire originated in Crampton's buildings. The loss on the buildings will reach forty thousand dollars; insured for nineteen thousand dollars. The loss on goods is very heavy; insured for eighty thousand dollars, which will probably cover the loss.

—On Bloody Island, opposite St. Louis, on Sunday, a prize fight, between Dennis Reardon, aged eighteen years, and Thomas McCann, aged seventeen, resulted in the death of the latter.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

[Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, January 20, 1868.

SENATE.

Mr. ERRETT, of Allegheny presented a petition that compensation may be given to the School Directors of Elizabeth township acting as a bounty board.

A bill incorporating the Society of Benevolent Sisters of Erie.

Also, a supplement to the act incorporating the Erie City Passenger Railway Company.

Mr. BROWN, one forbidding the erection of wooden buildings in certain parts of Greenville.

Mr. ERRETT, of Allegheny, one repealing the supplement to the act relative to landlord and tenants, approved March 14th, 1865.

Also, one extending mechanics lien laws to persons making or constructing stone steps, stone pavements and curb-stones.

Also, one incorporating the Pittsburgh and Temperanceville Passenger Railway.

Also, one changing the name of the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Railway Company to the Union, and empowering it to sell or lease that part of its road between the lower line of their property in McClure township and Wood's Run.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at seven o'clock in the evening.

The following bills were read:

Mr. RIDDLE, Allegheny: annexing lands of William H. Lutton, in Charties township, to Robinson towns ip, Allegheny county, for school purposes; incorporating the Pittsburgh & Temperanceville Passenger Railway Company; relating to real estate titles in Allegheny; prohibiting hunting and killing game in Scott township, Allegheny county; repealing act pre ening cattle, &c., running at large in Robinson township; and authorizing the School Directors of Bellevue, Allegheny county, to borrow money.

Mr. SMITH, of Allegheny, repealing the act compelling railroad and other corporations to pay counsel fees; incorporating the German United Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

Mr. WILSON, of Allegheny, authorizing the Treasurer to pay the claims of the Allegheny Agricultural Society for damages to grounds during the rebellion.

Mr. FORD, of Allegheny, incorporating the Peoples' Passenger Railway Company of Pittsburgh, beginning at the Postoffice, connecting with East Liberty, Lawrenceville, Cemetery gate and Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Mr. JACKSON, Armstrong, increasing the number of officers in Redbank township, Armstrong county.

Mr. CLARK, Chester, joint resolution for an amendment to the Constitution fixing the mileage of raembers, and favoring manhood suffrage; also a joint resolution instructing Congressmen to favor a line of steamers from the United States to Liberia in Africa; also, abolishing days of grace on negotiable paper.

Nearly the whole session was occupied in discussing the resolution of Mr. Thos. Mullin, of Philadelphia, making inquiry as to the number and names of the officers employed last session, and the amount of salaries.

It was amended by striking out the inquiry as to salaries, and passed.

Messrs. LINTON, THORN and MULLIN were appointed the Committee under the resolution of Friday last to investigate the passage of the bill changing the venue in cases of damages for injuries at Johnstown.

Adjourned.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

He Telegraphs the Fact of His Arrest in Europe.

New York Press Comments.

A Surrender Will be Demanded.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

THE ARREST OF GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

George Francis Train telegraphs as follows:

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 18—9:45 A. M.—I have just been arrested by the British Government. I was seized on the Steamship immediately upon her arrival out. I have told the Derby Cabinet that the American ultimatum is the payment of the Alabama claims and release of American citizens or war.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

NEW YORK, January 20.—The *World* to-day says relative to George Francis Train: It is the clear duty of our Minister at London to demand without delay the reason of Train's arrest, and, if he has committed no crime, his immediate release and satisfaction for injury. If any doubt is felt of Adams' responsibility, instructions from Washington already ought to have reached him. In a case of this kind, hesitation is cowardice. Our citizens must be made to feel that they are safe in every foreign country whose laws they do not violate.

The *Tribune* says on the same subject:

We are afraid we are not correctly informed about the imprisonment of Mr. Train. If true, then America must take *decided* ground. Th s Government cannot permit the wanton arrest of American citizens by any power upon earth. If Mr. Train has been unjustly arrested, he must be returned as promptly as we returned Mason and Sliddell.

The *Post* says: Thus far no grounds for Train's arrest are alleged, except his participation in Fenian meetings on this side of the water. If no other exists, his arrest is a gross outrage upon the rights of American citizens, calling for instant interposition on the part of our authorities.

The *Commercial* says: The arrests must have been wholly arbitrary, and will occasion more difficulty bet ween the two Governments than one hundred Fenian Clubs. Train are not the people.

Washington specials say the State Department will demand the instant surrender of Train, and all imprisoned American citizens, who have not wholly violated the English laws on English soil. It is believed the English Government will make immediate reparation.

NEW YORK.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 20, 1868.

FIRE IN BROADWAY.

A fire occurred this morning at 649 and 651 Broadway, owned by F. H. Amidon, hatter, and occupied by himself, J. Dartos, trimming store, and others. Amidon's loss is $15,000; Dartos', $1,000; others, $3,000; fully insured.

SUPPOSED BANK ROBBERS.

Edwin Weed and Miles Murray, gamblers, have been arrested as the supposed robbers of the Bank of the Republic, last Wednesday, of $15,000 in bonds, and a portion of the stolen property has been recovered.

WOOL FIRM SUSPENSION.

A special Boston dispatch says Tyler, McJuess & Co., extensive wool dealers, on Federal street, have suspended. They claim, however, the suspension is only temporary.

Authoritative Denial.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, Jan. 20.—The special dispatch published in the New York *Herald* on the 18th, from Cincinnati, stating that a defalcation to the amount of three hundred thousand dollars had been discovered in the Hamilton County Treasury Department, is authoritatively denied. There is no truth in the statement whatever.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Supreme Court Decisions.

The President and the Situation.

The Judicial Bill.

General Grant and Stanton.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, January 20, 1867.

SUPREME COURT DECISION.

The Supreme Court to-day announced a decision as to the appeals from the Court of Claims. These are allowed by the act of Congress, but the questions sent up for review must be strictly those of law. Chief Justice Chase was absent from the bench in consequence of sickness. No opinion was delivered on the motion to advance on the docket the McArdle case, which was argued on Friday.

Among the decisions in the Supreme Court to-day were the following:

No. 41. Seater's executors, appellants, vs. Maxwell; appeal from the District Court of the United States for the District of West Virginia. Justice Field delivered the opinion of the Court reversing the decree of the District Court, with costs.

No. 192. Selz *et al.*, appellants, vs. Anna *et al.*; appeal from the Circuit Court of the Northern District of Illinois. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion of the Court affirming the decree of the Circuit Court with costs.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE SITUATION.

The *World's* correspondent, in a personal interview with President Johnson yesterday, elicited the following from the Executive: That as the President of the United States he was bound by oath to administer the Government according to the Constitution. He had, in defending a principle, found himself singularly opposed by another branch of the Government, but he had labored for the good sense of the people, and a modification of sentiment has ensued. The Radicals have made Congress a political machine. Having overleaped all bounds, save those of party and political ambition, they now keep on trying by conquest in the South this year to obtain power more than equivalent to that lost in the North. He then referred to the effort made to connect him with the assassination plot, and said the leaders of that movement are capable of employing measures to get rid of him in sheer away his power. The measures of Congress, he said, were revolutionary. The proposition to remove by act of Congress the vested discretion of the President as Commander-in-Chief, is a direct violation of the Constitution. The bill submitted by Mr. Bingham assumes the right of Congress to deal with the President altogether if it chooses, and makes itself executive as well as legislator of the Government. The assumption is arrogant, dangerous and illusive. If there had been a liberal, generous, law-abiding sentiment predominant in the North, by this time the South would have been almost upon its legs again. The vanity of the negroes would not have been fed to bursting, that labor, free labor for their old masters should be regulated, shirked and left. There would have been no military usurpation, but civil governments in each State, and he was convinced that if every District Commander in the South should be recalled to a Department Commander, with his duties confined to assisting the civil authorities to preserve order, civil government would be rapidly and peacefully restored. In his judgment the speedy result of this would be the reorganization of the whole country; but it appears as if Congress were determined not to allow the happy consummation. A revolution, such as these headlong spirits seem determined to precipitate, may have, if suffered to go on, an effect more damaging than the civil war. In response to an intimation that he was understood to intend to exercise all the authority vested in him by Republican revolutionary measures, the President said: "He intended to do his duty, and as to what that duty may involve, it would be premature, he said, even to suggest. He will leave special measures for special ocasions. When they arise I have confidence in the good sense of the army, and certainly I believe in the people. I believe in the young men —they will not permit a revolution to be accomplished, even though it might be necessary for the people to take the matter into their own hands."

THE JUDICIAL BILL.

Mr. Stewart's bill in the Senate provides for the division of the thirty-seven States into eight judicial districts, and makes it lawful after the first of July next for any Justice of the Supreme Court to appoint any District Judge in his circuit to hold a term or part of a term in any district, whenever from accumulation of business the public interest requires, provided the Circuit Courts so held shall not be as writs of error from the District Courts. The latter, however, can be heard by the Court in Bane. District Judges, appointed by the Supreme Justice, and of whom two shall constitute a quorum. The final decree of these Courts shall not be reviewed by the Supreme Court unless a writ of error be sued out within two years after the entry of judgment, or unless the matter in dispute exceeds the value of five thousand dollars, or the adjudication involves a construction of a law of the United States or validity on the construction of a treaty, or involves a question of copy right law or a revenue patent, or copy right law of the United States, provided nothing here in contained shall affect the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to renew cases arising under the law of March 3d, 1865, relative to *habeas corpus*, &c., or under the act of February 5th, 1868, establishing judicial courts.

GRANT AND STANTON.

Another correspondent is authorized by General Dent, member of General Grant's staff, to deny the truth of the statement telegraphed that General Grant has urged upon Stanton the propriety, now, since his restoration to theoffice, of tendering his resignation. The statement also that Grant has refused to recognize orders issued by Stanton, is equally untrue and without foundation. General Grant has transacted business with Stanton as Secretary of War since the latter took charge, and he in every respect treats him as the War Secretary. He officially recognized him when Lieutenant was transferred to Stanton. Many persons here high in authority believe that Mr. Stanton will soon tender his resignation; but there is the very best authority for saying that he has no such intention of retiring from the War Department until reconstruction in the South is more nearly accomplished than it is at present.

GENERAL GRANT GONE TO RICHMOND.

General Grant left here this morning for Richmond, Virginia, to attend the business meeting of the Trustees of the Peabody Institute. He was accompanied by Governor Fish, of Louisiana, and Bishop McIlwaine, and will return to-morrow.

THE ARREST OF TRAIN.

It is stated here, by members of the British Legation, that they have positive information that George Francis Train went to Europe expressly to be arrested, in order that this Government might make it a test case in establishing whether English authorities have the right to arrest American citizens for language used in this country.

LEASE OF SAMANA BAY.

Negotiations for the lease of Samana Bay have been completed and will be laid before the Senate.

GOVERNOR OF IDAHO.

The Committee on Territories was in session two hours on the case of Mr. Gibbs, nominated for Governor of Idaho, without coming to a conclusion.

SUFFERING IN THE DISTRICT.

Gen. Howard to-day urged on many Senators the giving of work to the most needy in the District of Columbia. Thousands are reported to be suffering for the necessities of life.

REVISION OF REVENUE LAWS.

The Committee of Ways and Means commenced to-day a general revision of the revenue laws.

CANADA.

River at Quebec Closed—Fire in the Parliament Building—Soup Kitchens for the Poor.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

QUEBEC, January 20.—The river in front of the city is again frozen over, and all attempts to break it by ferry steamers have proved unavailing.

A fire broke out in the Parliament Building on Saturday, but was extinguished without much damage.

Soup kitchens are to be established here and other means adopted for the relief of the city poor.

Discount on American invoices for the ensuing week twenty-eight per cent.

SECOND EDITION.

THREE O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM EUROPE.

Fenian Demonstration Continued

Another Attack on Martello Tower.

Uneasy Feeling in France.

Forthcoming Peace Manifesto.

Russian Journals Complained Of.

Treaty Negotiations Between United States and Prussia.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

MARTELLO TOWER AGAIN ATTACKED.

LONDON, January 20.—Advices received here state that the Fenians attacked Martello tower, at Duncannon, Waterford county, Ireland, on the evening of Friday last. No particulars.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE DUBLIN NATION.

DUBLIN, Jan. 20.—The Government is about to commence legal proceedings against the proprietors of the Dublin *Nation* for the publication of seditious libels and inflammatory articles in that journal.

FRANCE.

POLITICAL AND FINANCIAL UNEASINESS.

LONDON, January 20.—Paris correspondents of the London press say a feeling of uneasiness is perceptible in political and financial circles. Though no one believes war is threatened from any quarter, still the great activity in the arsenal and dock-yards of France, and the pressure brought to bear upon the Corps Legislatiff for the passage of the army bill, are circumstances which contribute to excite the public mind and to impair confidence in the stability of peace.

RUSSIAN PAPERS AND THE EASTERN QUESTION.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—The *Patrie*, in an editorial on the Eastern question, comments on certain mischievous articles on France and Prussia, which have recently appeared in Russian papers, and declares that it is evident that these journals have done all they could to create discord and bring about a rupture of the relations existing between Prussia and France.

PEACE MANIFESTO FORTHCOMING.

The *Espagne* says the Emperor is preparing, and will soon cause to be issued, a manifeste assuring Europe it is the desire and policy of his Government to maintain peace.

PRUSSIA.

TREATY NEGOTIATION WITH UNITED STATES.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—The American Minister, Hon. Geo. Bancroft, is now engaged in negotiating with the Prussian government for the establishment of a new commercial treaty between the United States and the North German Confederation.

ARRIVED OUT.

LIVERPOOL, January 20.—The steamer Helvetia, from New York, arrived here to-day.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

FRANKFORT, January 20—*Evening.*—United States Bonds, 76½@76¾.

ANTWERP, January 20—*Evening.*—Petroleum is selling at 44 francs.

LONDON, January 20—*Evening.*—Consols 92¾; American Securities are steady: U. S. Bonds 72; Illinois Central 85½; Erie, 26¾.

LIVERPOOL, January 20—*Evening.*—Cotton closed quiet, with sales of 15,000 bales Middling Uplands, on s ot, at 7¾d; do, to arrive, at 7¾d; do, Orleans, 8¼d. Breadstuffs are unchanged. Provisions—Cheese has advanced to 62s 9d. The others are unchanged.

CHICAGO.

The Times Pronounces for Pendleton for President—Grand Charity Ball—A Grand Affair.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, January 20.—The Chicago *Times* pronounces for the nomination of George H. Pendleton for President by the Democratic National Convention. Its article to-morrow commences as follows: "The State Conventions of the Democracy of Ohio, Indiana and Nebraska, the only Northwestern States in which Democratic State Conventions have been held with reference to the coming Presidential election, have declared their preference for the nomination of George H. Pendleton as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. The unanimity of these declarations, and the indications which otherwise come to us, show that there is no dissent among the Democratic masses of these States from the action of the Conventions, nor is this Democratic popular sentiment confined to these States. On the contrary it palpably pervaded all the other Northwestern States, and Illinois as thoroughly as any, and that it has an active and rapidly growing existence in the country is evident to the most ordinary observer of the drift of political movements." The article concludes: "There will be almost overwhelming reason for the nomination of Mr. Pendleton by the National Convention, that he is presented by an unbroken front, by earnest and boldness earnestness and enthusiasm than animates his own State of Ohio. If the Democracy carry the Presidential election the Scribes and Pharisees will have to do the result than any other section, and it is therefore fit that her voice in the selection of the candidate should be potential."

THE GRAND CHARITY BALL.

The grand Charity Ball, given under the auspices of Mr. Gillmer, of Boston, came off this evening, at the Opera House, and was the most brilliant affair ever given in the West. From the parquette to the dome the decorations were rich, profuse and elaborate, comprised of fresh flowers of laces, and pendants containing sweet singing canaries. The decorations cost about four thousand dollars. The supper room in the music hall and the hall above the latter, contained one long table spread with all the delicacies that nature and art could afford, costing two thousand dollars. The music was furnished by Gilmore's celebrated band of Boston, comprising about forty performers, assisted by Vaas' Band of this city, making eighty musicians. All of the seven hundred tickets were sold, mostly to the *creme de la creme* of Chicago. The display of beauty, fashion and wealth surpassed anything of the kind ever seen in the West. Many persons were in attendance from Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Detroit and Milwaukee, and everything passed off in the happiest manner.

BOSTON.

Accident on the Providence Railroad —List of the Injured.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BOSTON, Jan. 20.—The mail train which left Sunday evening, for Boston, met with a di aster on the Providence road, near Mansfield. Two passenger cars, forming the rear of the train, were thrown off from the track by a broken rail, and several persons seriously injured, but none killed. The following is a list of the sufferers: Mrs. Richardson, of Providence, injured in the back and side, and supposed hurt internally; Henry A. Guild, of Attleboro, badly hurt on the arm; Thos. Hawkins and wife, the former slightly injured and the latter cut in the head; Mrs. Swan and Miss Rice, both of Providence, slightly injured; Patrick Dolan, of Portland, Me., injured in the back, head and leg; John Mahan, of Dedham, broken arm and foot badly jammed; a sailor, name unknown, in leg, not severely. Remainder of passengers unharmed.

Great Club at Madison, Wis.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MADISON, WIS., January 20.—A large meeting was held on Saturday night, at which a Grant club of two hundred members was organized. Resolutions endorsing the General and the Reconstruction policy of Congress were unanimously adopted.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20th, 1868.

SENATE.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. WILSON presented a resolution relative to the rights of American citizens abroad. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. HOWARD, from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported a bill relating to the Central branch of the Union Pacific road, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. EDMONDS, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported adversely to the bill for the purchase of Hall's Carbines.

Mr. HARLAN introduced a bill for a new charter and to extend the boundaries of the City of Washington. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. The bill provides for annexing Georgetown, and the reorganization of the City Government.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to prohibit the payment of bounties to deserters. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill granting a million acres of public lands for the benefit of the public schools of the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. HENDRICKS introduced a bill concerning District Judges. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. DAVIS offered a resolution requesting information from the Secretary of War regarding vessels purchased or hired by the War Department during the late war, prices paid, &c.; also, same particulars regarding those since sold or hired.

Mr. CHANDLER introduced a bill to regulate the foreign coasting trade of the north, northeastern and northwestern frontiers of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury in reply to a resolution of inquiry regarding captured and abandoned property. Referred to Committee on Retrenchment.

Mr. CHANDLER called up the joint resolution in regard to Consular appointments. A lively debate ensued upon it between Messrs. CHANDLER, GRIMES, MORRILL, (Maine,) NYE and DRAKE.

During the debate, by consent, Mr. SHERMAN withdrew his motion that the joint resolution fill, disagreed to by the House. He moved it at the Senate insist upon them, and that a Committee of Conference be appointed—motion agreed to, and Messrs. SHERMAN, Conckling and Morrill were appointed as such committee.

Mr. SHERMAN made the same motion in regard to the Senate's amendment to the bill in regard to the construction of currency.

The debate on resolution relative to Consular appointments was then continued until Mr. CONNESS' motion was tabled.

Mr. JOHNSON moved, as a privileged question, to take up his resolution to allow Mr. Thomas take his seat as a Senator from Maryland.

Messrs. HENDRICKS and FRELINGHUYSEN spoke in favor of the resolution.

Mr. HOWARD rose to speak, but yielded the floor to Mr. SUMNER, who moved an executive session, which was agreed to.

The Chair appointed as a Committee of Conference on Contraction bill Messrs Cattell, Trumbull and Morton.

After a short executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

For rebuilding the Military Asylum at Augusta, Maine.

To exempt from tax all manufactures relating to the industrial interests of the country.

Prohibiting the transfer of appropriations from one branch of a department to another.

To provide for the payment of pensions in coin.

Relative to the rights of naturalized citizens, instructing the President to demand of the British Government an explanation as to the execution of Michael O'Brien, claiming to be an American citizen, for an offense alleged to have been committed on the high seas, and such satisfaction and redress as the facts may warrant, and to represent to the British Government that the United States acknowledge no right of allegiance to be due other States with its naturalized citizens, and any infringement of such rights will be held as a cause of war. The resolution also declares that it is the duty of the President to recall Minister Adams.

It was offered by Mr. VAN HORN of Missouri, and referred to the Foreign Committee.

For Improvement of Des Moines and Rock Island Rapids, on the Mississippi River.

To amend the Agricultural College bill by extending for three years the time for Southern States to accept the act, but limiting the grant to lands within their own limits, and providing it shall be forfeited to the public schools, and not to agricultural or scientific colleges.

To amend the bankruptcy law.

Relative to bounties to soldiers transferred during the war.

To amend the act of 1845 extending the jurisdiction of District Courts to certain waters on the Lakes and navigable waters connecting with them.

To secure to actual settlers the right to buy land hereafter granted to railway companies.

Making appropriation for improvement of the harbors at Saugatuck, St. Joseph and South Haven, Mich.

Giving the additional bounty to soldiers mustered out before their full term of two years expired.

To declare the Fort Jessup reservation restored to the United States and subject to homestead entry and settlement.

To extend the payment of bounty to veteran volunteers who enlisted for three years after the nine months service and were honorably discharged.

Relative to compensation of members of Congress at $4,000 per annum, and mileage at ten cents per mile, and of the Speaker at $7,000.

To graduate bounty to drafted soldiers.

To abolish the office of Director of Statistics and transfer the business of the Bureau to the Department of Education.

Resolution adopted continuing the Select Committee on the workings of the Pay Department, and allowing all officers implicated to appear and explain their conduct before the report is made to the House.

A joint resolution, introduced by Mr. WADE, of Ohio, in favor of Wisconsin, declaring no person who has been Secretary, Assistant Secretary, head of a bureau, or clerk in any of the departments, shall be permitted to practice as an attorney or agent for the prosecution of claims before said departments, till two years after the expiration of their term of service. Passed.

The SPEAKER stated it was proposed to announce the deaths of members as follows: Mr. Noel, Mo., Wednesday, at Lebanon; Mr. Hamilton, Ohio, Thursday, at three o'clock; Mr. Hiz, Ky., Thursday, at three o'clock.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Wisconsin, asked leave to offer a joint resolution instituting the Secretary of War, Secretary of the Interior and Attorney General a Commission to establish, by the first of July, new rates of tariff of freight and passengers over the Union and Central Pacific Railroads, not to exceed double the average rates charged on the Western lines between the Mississippi river and the Atlantic in the latitude of St. Louis.

Mr. WINDOM, of Minnesota, then introduced the resolution and called for the previous question, which the House refused to second, and Mr. HIGBEE proposing to debate, the resolution went over.

On motion of Mr. NIBLACK, the Military Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending the benefits of the additional bounty of October to volunteers of 1861, who were discharged for disability incurred in the line of duty.

Mr. DELEVE offered a resolution directing the Committee of Ways and Means to confine the taxation of manufactures to articles of industry. Referred to Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, asked leave to introduce a bill relative to universal suffrage, but Mr. MUNGEN objected.

Mr. LOGAN offered his resolution, telegraphed on Saturday, and it was adopted.

Mr. BOORHEAD offered a resolution of inquiry, by the Ways and Means Committee, as to the expediency of so amending the tariff laws as to restrain importation, so as to throw the balance of trade in favor of the United States, as a step to specie payment without further contraction, which was adopted.

The use of the Hall next Sunday evening was granted to Congressional Temperance service.

SENATE ON RECONSTRUCTION RESUMED.

At 10:20 the House resumed the consideration of the reconstruction bill, Mr. BINGHAM giving notice he would move the previous question at 3:20.

Mr. PRUYN spoke in opposition to the bill.

Mr. SCOFIELD spoke in support of the bill. Referring to Mr. Brooks' declaration the other day, that all this reconstruction legislation would be repealed when the Democrats came into power, he asked where, if the Democracy would re-establish slavery and place the insolent slave power again at the head of the Government, he (Mr. Brooks,) would find his subjects? He had seen that gentleman's friends gather round him at the close of his speech and congratulate him. He could imagine that they said, 'they will have no negro schools in America, when thou art King, shall they?' (Laughter.)

Mr. PRUYN remarked that on his side of the House they said nothing about negroes. They left that to the other side.

Mr. SCOFIELD said he could imagine the gentleman from New York, Mr. Brooks, arming with lasso and handcuffs and going to Mackerelville to engage a brigade in the execution of the fugitive slave law. (Laughter.) He was inclined to think that that gentleman had undertaken to do more than he could perform.

Mr. KOUNTZ supported the bill.

Mr. LOGAN suggested to Mr. Bingham to amend the second section, by adding after the word "General," the w rds, "or other military officer who shall or may be put in command of the army."

Mr. BINGHAM declined to adopt the suggestion.

Mr. LOGAN remarked that if the President should remove General Grant, the law would have no meaning.

Mr. BINGHAM said Congress would soon supply that.

Mr. FARNSWORTH remarked the President could not remove General Grant without the concurrence of the Senate.

Mr. PHELPS addressed the House in opposition to the bill.

The time fixed by Mr. BINGHAM having arrived, he took the floor, withdrew the motion to re-commit, moved two verbal amendments, and then moved the previous question, refusing to withdraw it to allow Mr. BUTLER to offer his amendment giving the appointment of civil officers to State Constitutional Conventions.

Mr. CAREY said he should like his colleague (Mr. Bingham) in his closing argument to answer these four questions: *First*—If general should neglect or refuse to execute the provisions of this law, or if in its execution he shall act in an oppressive and cruel manner, what tribunal shall he be amenable for his malfeasance?

Second—As by the terms of the bill the President cannot interfere, can Gen. Grant, if he has back way, found out who are to be his whose orders, and who shall constitute the court?

Third—Not being a civil officer, can he be impeached? If so, by whom, and before what tribunal?

Fourth—If he cannot be arraigned by any earthly tribunal, is he not made an absolute monarch?

Mr. BINGHAM having an hour in which to close the debate, yielded half of it to Mr. BUTLER, who, while expressing no opinion as to the legality of the bill, was of the opinion that there were at least three constitutional provisions under which it might be maintained, yet he thought Congress should perfect the bill in matter of detail, and that the bill should have been perfected by amendment.

Mr. BINGHAM, in closing the debate, replied to the arguments and objections to the utterances of the able gentlemen who have deemed it their duty to oppose this bill, and I regret to say that with them denunciation supplies the place of argument. Now that in the storm of denunciation the voice of reason itself was silent. Those gentlemen who, whether conscious of it or not, have unintended to do so, in the heat and excitement of the controversy, to the mere interest of a party question, when they should consider the interests of the country, have enacted precisely the role which was played when the universal suffrage bill was on trial for its deliverance. Many of those mighty men whom God taught to live for glory and beauty. The arguments used at that day against the ratification of the Constitution, and supporting Washington and his associates, were that it conferred for the common defense, for the suppression of insurrection and to repel invasion, a military power upon the legislative department of the Government. The gentlemen might have found all their arguments as well and as forcibly urged by the Anti-Federalists who opposed the formation of the Government and ratification of the Constitution, as they have stated them themselves to-day. The body of my argument is in the words of the great men who formed our Constitution, and who in forming it proved themselves second to no men that ever acted upon the earth. Such men were ever entrusted the destinies of a great people. The language of Hamilton was, and it ought to be written in letters of gold on our doors, that "it is in vain that you impose constitutional shackles on the right of a nation to defend its own existence." Madison, who recalled the history of the Convention, took up the words and reiterated them in another form, saying, "It is in vain that you attempt to impose Constitutional shackles on the right to provide for self preservation." A law higher than that given by Madison or Hamilton, anterior to the birth of nations upon the earth, gives the law for the government of individuals and collective men: "Preserve thy life." It is the duty of the Nation, entrusted as it was with the greatest powers, and trust ever committed to a political society, to preserve its own life. This life was assailed for four long years by armed traitors, and three years have elapsed since the surrender of the armies to the rebellion. When the cloud of battle lifted from the stricken fields of the Rappahannock, the banks of the Rio Grande, the fact was disclosed that State institutions, Constitutional State Governments, had perished in that conflict. The people of the United States asked no indemnity for the past. They asked only security for the future. The very proposition of restoration, as they were presented in the year 1865, it was only asked of these late insurgents in arms that an indispensable condition should be placed in the Constitution of the United States, by their consent and by our consent, which would make the like rebellion forever impossible, and which would secure by the silent majesty and voice of the law the grand purpose for which the Constitution itself was ordained, namely, the perpetual peace and the security of liberty. That is what was asked. The people of the North accepted it. They accepted it with an unanimity which has no parallel in the political contest of this age or of any age. It was rejected with scorn and contempt by those madmen, who but yesterday lifted up their hands in violence against the holy temple of our liberties, and now we stand here, the representatives of the people, to take the ways and means to enable such of the people of the South as have returned to their loyalty, and such of them as never have struck in that mad revolt, to accept these conditions and be returned, in the language of the bill, to full participation in the Union. Let the people of the country decide between us, whether the people of the South shall oppose obstruction to reinstate the fruits of the rebellion, whether they shall impose taxation to reimburse the price of emancipated slaves, and whether they shall come into the Hall of Congress with the persons of their Senators and representatives, to repudiate and violate the plighted faith of this nation. That is the issue we make before the country. That is the issue on which we go to the people. That is the ground on which we enact this law. We say to the General of the Army, carry out the provisions of this act in good faith.

My

The Pittsburgh Gazette

TUESDAY, JAN. 21, 1868.

THE Revenue Laws are about to be carefully revised by the Congressional Committee of Ways and Means. This is a very important task, and one in which unusual knowledge, judgment and tact must be exercised by the gentlemen composing the Committee. An effort will be made to strike out the special tax of five *per cent.* on manufactures, and likewise the income tax.

THAT GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN is destined to make a noise in the world there can be no doubt, for he has a peculiar and happy knack of rising to the surface on all occasions. His arrest as a Fenian by the British Government was part of a clever programme laid out by himself, and all the inconvenience to which he shall be subjected, will, in his estimation at least, be amply made up by the notoriety he will for a few weeks enjoy.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *World* has succeeded in worming himself into the good graces of President Johnson, so far as to draw out an opinion on the situation of affairs. The President pretends to imagine that he is a much abused individual. He speaks threatingly, and seems to anticipate trouble even so far as revolution, and in that event throws himself on the army and the people, especially the young men. It may be that Mr. Johnson is in earnest, for it certainly appears that he has labored since his accession to the office of Chief Executive to bring about a revolution. His stubborn, unreasonable policy has contributed largely to the trouble and bad feeling which now exists between himself and Congress, and instead of the latter body he alone should share the responsibilities of contingencies.

THE DARK AGES.

Fifty years ago it was still the fashion to speak of what are popularly called the "Dark Ages," as ages of peculiar moral and mental darkness. In vain was it to call attention to the architectural wonders which grew up all over Europe during that protracted period, and which even yet astonish all who look upon them; to those marvels in painting and sculpture which yet remain unrivalled as models of taste and beauty; to those hospitals in which the infirm, sick and maimed were cared for and solaced; to those seminaries of learning which then took root and flourished; and to those grand poems which are quite unmatched by any similar performances during the last two centuries. Ages that produced ANGELO, RAPHAEL, CELLINI, MACHIAVILLI, CAMOENS, CERVANTES, TASSO, BOCCACIO, and a host of kindred spirits, could not have been barbarous. They may have been bigoted and superstitious, in the estimation of modern critics, just as the present age will be so regarded by historians and reviewers who shall come five hundred years later. Bigotries and superstitions are not phantoms or trifles to those who cherish them, but solemn verities; so that each individual and each generation passes on in ignorance of their deficiencies in these particulars. They look back upon bigotries that have died out; upon superstitions that have faded away; and are filled with surprise that men of sense should have fallen victims to such puerile infatuations. Every age is so judged by ages following; and there is no more certain indication than is herein afforded of the general and steady progress of mankind.

Mr. HALLAM opened his History of the Middle Ages with the profound remark that these ages were called dark not because they really were so, but because we were in the dark concerning them. Those fierce controversies commenced by ERASMUS, LUTHER, CALVIN, KNOX, and their associates, continued, under vastly different phases, by VOLTAIRE, ROUSSEAU, BOLINGBROKE, HOBBES, SHAFTESBURY, and brought to a terrific catastrophe by DANTON, MURAT and ROBESPIERRE, were not favorable to the formation of dispassionate judgments upon the men or topics involved.

Mr. MACAULEY, in his introduction to his History of England, advanced a step farther than Mr. HALLAM, declaring that it was difficult to decide to which the English people owe most, to the Catholic Church or to the Reformation. His argument to sustain this position of uncertainty is, that the first band of monks that passed over from the continent to the island, and settled in Canterbury, found the people sunk in barbarism, and by slow degrees raised them and their posterity to that high degree of civilization and enlightenment to which they had attained when the Reformation broke upon them; and that the improvement before the Reformation was so nearly equal to that which followed after, as to leave the balance in the nicest uncertainty.

This candor of magnanimity was matched by M. MICHELET, in his Preface to the Life of LUTHER, in which the Catholic historian of France does not hesitate to declare the German Reformer "The Liberator of Modern Thought."

It is not our purpose here to maintain against the authority of Mr. GIBBON that after the decline of the classic eras in Greece and Rome, and following the introduction of Christianity, there was a decay of learning, either partial, as limited to special classes or countries, or general, as extending with considerable uniformity throughout the Roman Empire. The impression is doubtless gaining strength among men of letters, that after all the animadvertions to which he has been subjected, he is incomparably the most superb delineator who has yet appeared of the decay of the religion of classic antiquity and the rise of Christianity upon the ruins thereof. Amid the turnings and overturnings of those times, when the memorials of learning—the garnered wisdom of the ages—were only preserved in manuscripts—it was inevitable that great fluctuations should occur in the stream of knowledge. At one epoch it passed almost entirely away from Christians, and was fed and enjoyed with almost rigid exclusiveness by the Jews. The professors of learning in most of the public institutions and in the houses of the nobility, were of this peculiar race. At another epoch the nectarean cup passed absolutely into the hands of the Arabs. CONDE relates how, all through Spain, the Moors were equally devoted to learning as to chivalry; and there are multiplied authorities showing the existence of the same condition of facts elsewhere. Indeed, if the Mahometans came near sweeping Christianity out of Europe, and would have succeeded but for the gallant resistance of Poland, to them belongs the credit of keeping, at one period, the lamp of Knowledge from giving out on that continent, and of preserving the learning of the ancient world for the benefit of the modern. We may further remark that Dr. DOLLINGER, an eminent Catholic scholar of Berlin, has recently published some volumes of profound studies on the original relations of Heathendom and Jewdom to Christianity, which go far towards confirming the conclusions of Mr. GIBBON, and which are now extorting unqualified commendation from the ablest of the Protestant Reviews.

The December number of the *National Quarterly Review*, published in Boston, has an excellent article on "Medieval German Literature," which opens with these words:

"The darkness, which for so many centuries rested upon the achievements of the middle ages, on the fields of literature and general culture has at last been entirely dissipated to de-gway forever with the conceit which regarded that period as one of saddest ignorance and barbarism, from which our wonderful era has sprung as by a miracle. The only question now is, whether our literature and culture are so far in advance of that era of darkness and superstition? It is not the gothic architectures alone, any longer, which loom up out of those middle ages with its proud heaven-ascending spires, but likewise a gothic philosophy and a gothic poetry of equal grandeur and daring. In Erdmann's recent History of Philosophy, the philosophers of those 'dark ages' have assigned to them double the space devoted to the philosophy of the bright classic age, and popular editions of the German poets of the middle ages are beginning to find as rapid a sale in Germany as those of the poets of Greece and Rome."

It is doubtless true, whatever boasts may be made in behalf of the moderns, and whatever exultation may be indulged over the accomplishments of SPINOZA and HUME, KANT and HAMILTON, COMTE and MILL, in discussing the freedom of the will, the relation between mind and matter, the dependence of cause and effect, the immortality of the soul, the nature of Deity, the inductive or deductive methods of investigation, and many other philosophical subtleties, that all these points were debated centuries before with equal earnestness and ingenuity. Nay, thousands of years ago, the Hindoos had advanced as far in these mental intricacies as the most advanced thinker of the present era; and this not in the sense of COLERIDGE when he sneeringly said that "metaphysics is the science the evil spirits in hell delight to discuss;" nor in the sense signified by BYRON, when he cast the taunt, after COLERIDGE had issued "The Friend," in which he diluted German philosophy flown to English tastes, "Coleridge has taken to explaining metaphysics to the nation. I wish he would explain his explanation;" but in the sense of as keen and searching investigations as those subjects, from their very nature, are susceptible of.

Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS, in his lecture on "The Lost Arts," made several significant suggestions to the effect that "modern inventions" have comparatively little in them that is new; that they consist in fresh applications of principles known and used when the world was comparatively young.

The same fact is apparent in the Department of morals. Doubtless, the world, bad as it is to-day, is better than at any former period—thanks to the vitalizing and vivifying power of Christianity. But whoever goes back two thousand years to the Talmud will find most of the moral principles of the gospels embodied there. Even the Aztecs, when Mexico was first explored, possessed ethical maxims fitted to adorn a Christian pulpit. Confucius proclaimed the Golden Rule. Persians and Arabs have a proverbial literature of high excellence.

The exhumation of medieval German literature will tend powerfully to abate modern arrogance, and to induce juster conceptions of the men of the past.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Protecting Animals from Storms.

Farmers generally do not appreciate the loss sustained in the condition and health of domestic animals by their exposure to cold rains and storms. Most animals can endure severe cold so long as they can keep dry, but their bodies becoming wet and kept wet, evaporation commences which carries off heat rapidly, and they are soon chilled through and through. This almost always deranges health, and most especially with milch cows, which are less vigorous and less able to resist sudden changes from heat to cold than stock not devoted to the dairy. Most of our domestic animals will endure sudden changes from cold to heat with impunity, but the opposite is often attended with very injurious consequences. Again, even if the health of the animal is not seriously impaired, a large quantity of food will be required to supply the heat thus lost, or there must be necessarily a waste of flesh. On the score of economy in food, to say nothing of deranged health, it will be cheaper to house cattle from cold storms, and from wet, whether it be from falling rain or snow.

A certain amount of food is required to keep up the temperature of the body, and in extremely cold weather the appetite is much sharper than in mild weather. The extra food, ordinarily used in cold weather is not employed for laying up flesh, but is consumed to make heat. It is this principle which renders it more difficult and more expensive to fatten animals in winter than in warm weather.

There is considerable difference of opinion among stockmen in regard to the winter management of milch cows. The old class of farmers insist that stock is healthier when allowed to run in the yard most of the day. While others urge that the best results are obtained by keeping cows in the stable most of the time during winter, allowing them to go out each day only for water and returning them immediately to the stable. There is no doubt but the latter system will require less food than the other, but it is not yet fully established that such close confinement is promotive of the largest development of health and vigor even when stables are kept clean and well ventilated. In good weather stock enjoy their freedom in the yard and a few hours from their stalls in the middle of the warmer part of the day seems to be more in accordance with nature even though more food may be required to carry the animal through. But in stormy weather or when it is extremely cold, doubtless the best place for cattle is under shelter. Nothing pays better than care and attention to stock during winter, and if a saving is to be made both in food and health, all storms and sudden changes of temperature must be guarded against as far as possible.

Feeding Ground Feed.

The economy of giving ground feed to stock depends somewhat on the manner of feeding and the uses to which the animals so fed are put. The digestive apparatus of the horse differs from that of the ox, the latter being more capacious and digestion more perfect. In feeding ground food wet to the horse it will be swallowed too rapidly and with much less saliva than it would if the food had been fed unground. A certain amount of saliva appears to be required in the stomach to aid digestion, and hence when food is taken without sufficient mastication the salivary glands are not stimulated to secrete their fluid in the quantity demanded by nature. In a short time the horse will show evident signs of indigestion, acidity of the stomach, belching of wind, dullness and inability to stand hard work.

In feeding ground food to horses, therefore, it will be well to give it dry, mingled with a little whole grain, cut hay or straw, by which longer time is necessitated in eating and sufficient mastication secured. Both horses and swine, when taking food that foments in the stomach, will eat earth if allowed to come to the ground, instinct teaching them that this will neutralize the excess of acid. Salt and ashes, or salt and clay, should always be within reach of the horse when closely confined, more especially if corn or corn meal be employed in feeding, as these are liable to produce excessive acidity, which the salt and ashes will serve to correct. There is no doubt also, of the necessity of using ground feed, instead of the whole grain, as a general thing, for domestic animals; but to obtain the best results all animals are not to be treated alike, while the object desired must be closely kept in mind.

Kitchen Garden.

The amount of out-of-door work will be governed by the season and the locality; wherever anything can be done to facilitate next spring's operations it should be attended to while work is not pressing. At least the one important article of

Manure—the key to success—can be accumulated. There are but few crops that will not pay for liberal manuring, and where early hot-beds are to be started, the manure may be placed where it will be needed. The heaps should be so large that they will not become chilled through, and if fermentation goes on too actively they must be turned over.

Hot-bed Sashes and Frames are to be in readiness. The usual size of sashes is 6x3 feet. In small operations a frame of convenient size is placed on a thick bed of fermenting manure, but it is quite as well to excavate a pit 6 feet deep, and board it up with rough boards and place the heating material in this.

Straw Mats will be needed, and a good stock of them may be made in a short time.

Cold Frames generally need more attention to keep them cold than to prevent injury from freezing. Cabbages, especially, should have air, except in very severe weather, and in a mild time the sashes may entirely be removed during the day.

Tools are to be overhauled and repaired, and those needed made or purchased. A hone made roller, marker, reel for a garden line and the like, are great helps, even in a small garden.

At the South, hot beds may be started, and lettuce, radishes and cabbages sown in them, and the half hardy vegetables, such as beets, carrots, turnips, etc., sown in the open ground, and the early sorts of potatoes planted.

Flower Garden and Lawn.

Evergreens are now appreciated, and the present is the season to discover where they may be introduced into the grounds to the best advantage.

Rhododendrons, Hollies, and other of the broad-leaved evergreens, may be made to contribute largely to the cheerful winter aspect of the grounds, and some of them, such as the Kalmias and Rhododendrons, serve the double purpose of making them gay with their flowers in spring and summer.

Shrubs and Trees of all kinds must not be broken or bent out of shape by heavy loads of snow.

Hedges may have their winter pruning in mild weather and in southern localities.

Box Edgings may be laid, using rooted plants only.

FOWLS IN FIELDS AND GARDENS.—A writer in the *Scottish Farmer* gives an interesting account of his experience in poultry keeping, and the good service they did him in ridding his garden of various insects. The birds with which he commenced were the silver-penciled Hamburgs, which, until they were taught bad habits by the introduction of a number of barn yard fowls, showed little disposition to scratch or otherwise damage the flower beds. His conviction is, that unless they are allowed the run of the garden in disproportionate numbers, the service they render very far outweighs any injury they may do to seed or flower beds. In due proportion, independently of the commercial profits of raising poultry for the market, they are undoubtedly the farmer's friends.

Ducks, which are the most industrious and voracious devourers of insects, have this advantage over their feathered congeners, that they cannot scratch, and have very limited powers of flight over fences and other barriers into forbidden precincts.

VIOLETS AND PRIMROSES.—A lady who was an invalid last winter wrote to us of the pleasure she derived, during her long imprisonment in the house, from sundry pots of Violets and Chinese Primroses. We intended to earlier call attention to the value of these as window plants, but they may now be had already potted of most florists. The best violet for the purpose is probably the Neapolitan; it is double and very fragrant. It needs a rather cool room and should not be over watered. The Chinese Primrose is valuable for the long time it remains in flower. It is now to be had in great variety, both double and single flowers, of pink of various shades, and pure white. They are easily raised from seed, sown in May, but now plants just ready to bloom must be purchased.

Look to the protection of water pipes, the root cellar, or roots wherever stored, against frost. Snow affords excellent defence against hard freezing. Never delay path-making after the snow is fairly over. In case of a heavy fall of snow, endangering flat roofs, etc., clear it off immediately, lest, rain falling, the weight be greatly increased, and serious damage occur.

—A dreadful crime has just been committed at Ghent, Belgium. An inhabitant of that place, named VAN ESSEN-BERGHE, well known as a violent man, lost his mother a short time ago, and not finding any money after her death, as he had expected, believed that some relatives, who had attended her in her last illness, had taken the property and robbed him. Full of this conviction, he armed himself with three pistols and an enormous hatchet, and went to the house of one of them and demanded his share of the inheritance. Upon being assured that there was none, he fired at the husband, mortally wounding him in the chest; he then discharged another pistol at the wife, wounding her in the hand, and afterward falling on her with the axe left her bathed in blood. Then, covered with blood, he went to the house of another relation, and recommenced his butchery on this man and his wife also. The neighbors, alarmed by their cries, collected and seized on the murderer, and but for the intervention of the police, would have killed him. The fourth victim is expected to recover.

—An attempt at murder was made recently at St. Blaise-du-Buis (France). A workman, named Verdoya, a Piedmontese, called on a widow named Guerin, and after a few minutes' conversation, rushed on her and inflicted several wounds with a poignard, then, thinking her dead, he commenced searching the house for money. Several times he returned to the woman; she, however, held her breath and allowed herself to be turned over as if she were dead. Verdoya, before leaving, dragged her to a well about ten feet deep, and threw her down; she, however, succeeded in keeping herself on the surface of the water, and when she thought he was well to a distance, clambered to the top by the chain, and nearly reached a neighbor's house who she fainted. Her groans were, however, heard, and assistance arrived. The man was afterward arrested in his own house.

—At Bristol, England, a blind man named Giles Cliffe, aged fifty-three, who had been separated for some time from his wife, had himself guided to a beer-house, where she lodged in the top story of the house. He made his way up to the room, where he found her and her nephew, a young man named Farrant. Immediately screams were heard, and on persons going up stairs, Cliffe was found beating his wife with the leg of a bedstead, and the furniture all smashed. Farrant, although a strong and athletic man, had been forced through a window only two feet square, and thrown into the street. Falling upon his head, the vertebræ of the neck were dislocated, and the unfortunate man died almost instantly. The blind man is in custody on the charge of murder.

—Under the name of Augustsohn (son of Augustus) M. de Kotzebue, Russian Charge d'Affaires at Baden, and son of the celebrated German author of that name, is at this moment obtaining a grand success at the Carlsuhe Theatre with a three act comedy, called "Two Sinful Women." This is the third attempt of M. de Kotzebue as a dramist.

Dr. Sargent's Diuretic Pills

Are very properly called

"BACK-ACHE PILLS,"

Because whenever the Kidneys, Bladder, etc., are affected, the pain is always felt in the small of the back, sometimes extending along the groin, which symptoms are often mistaken for Rheumatism, and the ordinary remedies for Rheumatic affections such as Plasters, Liniments, &c., are of no avail.

DR. SARGENT'S BACK-ACHE PILLS

Strike at the root of such diseases, by removing the inflammation and stimulating the organs to a healthy action. The patient is relieved from all weakness and pain. Hundreds who have suffered from these troubles can testify to the wonderful efficacy of these pills.

Sold by all Druggists.

Sugar coated, price 50 cents per box.

Debility and Emaciation

Both result from the lack of ability to convert the food into nutriment. How necessary, then, for those suffering from these a warning symptom to take such a remedy as is known to strengthen the stomach and digestive organs. For, as soon as this desirable object has been accomplished, the health improves, and the patient resumes his usual personal appearance. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS have attained a world-wide popularity in such cases, and have been proven the best and safest means of restoring the complexion to its healthy hue, giving energy to the liver, and relieving every symptom of nervousness and depression of spirits. Its cheering and beneficial effects are highly spoken of by thousands, who owe to it their restoration to health. No restorative in the annals of medicine has attained the same popularity in the short space of time it has been before the public, or has won the high endorsements accorded to this excellent tonic. Many other preparations purporting to be correctives and restoratives, have been introduced and have gained for a time a limited popularity of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS can claim. Certificates, and in new regions as a standard household medicine. The success which attends the use of the Bitters extends to all victims in all cases of debility and diseases of the stomach. Certificates, almost without number, have been published, attesting its truly miraculous power in removing those painful and fearful diseases. And as this fact seems to do more than call attention to the great remedy of the age, in order to give the public a claim to its excellence, it is the only preparation of the kind that is reliable in all cases and is therefore worthy of the consideration of the afflicted.

Twelve Dictates of Common Sense.

First—If you are out late at night, and return chilly and hoarse, take Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

Second—If you should break through the ice when skating, and thereby contract a cold, take Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

Third—If you have been coughing for a long time, and could know how to get cured, take Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

Fourth—If your throat pains you, and you hawk up more phlegm than usual, take Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

Fifth—If out sleighing and get upset and catch cold, remove the obstructions at once, by Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

Sixth—If you expectorate blood, take Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

Seventh—If you have wheezing and bronchial irritation, take Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

Eighth—If you have running at the nose, Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup will cure you.

Ninth—If you have influenza, Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup will cure you.

Tenth—If you have any incipient disease of the pulmonary organs, Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup will cure you.

Eleventh—Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup has cur d thousands of just such cases.

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January 20th, 1868.

1786. PROSPECTUS. 1868

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

The largest daily paper in the State of Pennsylvania, enters the 82nd year of its existence with increased facilities for disseminating the current news of the day, and for rendering good political service in the important Presidential Canvass of 1868. The forthcoming session of Congress promises to prove one of the most important held since the formation of the Government, and the proceedings will be anxiously watched by the intelligent masses. In view of the deep interest centered in the proceedings, the proprietors of the GAZETTE have made arrangements for daily dispatches and letters during the session, from a highly intelligent correspondent, who enjoys the confidence and friendship of the leading members of the Senate and House, the heads of the various Departments, and the leading politicians who frequent Washington, so that readers can depend on receiving the first, fullest and most reliable intelligence from the seat of Government.

The proceedings of the State Legislature, at its forthcoming session, will also prove interesting, inasmuch as many questions of importance will come up for legislation. The GAZETTE will keep at the State Capital, during the entire session, an intelligent and faithful correspondent, who will promptly report the proceedings by mail and telegraph.

It is the only political journal of Pittsburgh which faithfully reflects and steadily advocates the principles held by the Union Republican Party, and interpreted by a loyal Congress.

It gives as much reading matter as any paper sold at twelve dollars per annum, while its price is but eight, being the cheapest as well as the largest newspaper in the Commonwealth.

With the enlargement, every department has been strengthened. The high character of its editorial columns will be maintained, and all questions of public importance will be fearlessly discussed.

The news department will be kept up to the requirements of the day, and in condensed items will faithfully mirror all the transactions worthy of note of the City, State, Country and world at large, and maintain for the GAZETTE the reputation of a live, enterprising and first class family and commercial newspaper.

Ample space has been reserved for market reports, which can at all times be relied upon as correct, as the current quotations for manufactures, farm products, cattle, &c., &c., are daily gathered from actual sales, by faithful and efficient reporters.

The river news is collected with care, and will prove a very interesting feature of the GAZETTE.

The financial news department has been placed in charge of an able and experienced banker, who will render it quite an attractive and useful feature to bankers, brokers and business men, generally.

The religious department will receive the attention due its importance, and will be so conducted as to be pleasing and profitable to members of all religious denominations.

The agricultural, art, science, literary, personal and other departments of the paper will be conducted in a manner which will prove satisfactory to the reader.

TERMS OF THE DAILY GAZETTE.

Three Months ..... $2.00.
Six Months ..... 4.00.
One Year ..... 8.00.

Delivered in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and all the adjacent Boroughs for 15 cents per week, payable to Carriers.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The WEEKLY GAZETTE has been enlarged to the same size as the Daily, and is now the largest, cheapest and best family newspaper in the State. It should be in the house of every farmer, mechanic and business man. It gives each week forty solid columns of current news by telegraph and mail, the leading editorials of the daily, and a choice selection of literary and eclectic items, together with everything important pertaining to the world of politics. Its agricultural columns will be edited in such a manner as to lend favor with the farmer and gardener. The market reports of the WEEKLY GAZETTE are by common consent acknowledged to be the standard authority for both buyers and sellers, and in commercial circles in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia are without equal. The files of the GAZETTE are sent exclusively by the Civil Courts of Allegheny county, as reference in important issues, to determine the ruling prices in the market at the time of the business transaction in dispute.

Our Agents will favor us by getting up their clubs at once, and not allowing their present ones to expire, as we are anxious that none of our readers should be deprived of a weekly visit. Additions to clubs can be made at any time, at yearly rates. Postmasters and Merchants are requested to act as agents.

TERMS FOR THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single Subscriber ..... $1.50.
Clubs of Five ..... 7.25.
Clubs of Ten ..... 1.15.

For specimen copies of either Daily or Weekly, address the proprietors,

PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
GAZETTE BUILDING,
Nos. 84 and 86 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.

Country papers in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia PUBLISHING the above, and send us marked paper, will be entitled to one year's exchange with the DAILY GAZETTE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr., Adams Express Office, 54 Fifth Street, is an authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.

GALA FESTIVAL SEASON
OF
GRAND OPERA,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
COMMENCING
January 27th, 1868,
SEASON OF THREE NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE.

The reason sale of secured seats commences WEDNESDAY, January 24, 1868.
MEMORABLE COMBINATION.
UNPARALLELED ON THIS CONTINENT.
MAX MARETZEK'S
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY ENTIRE
LEGION AND HOURS.
GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
The Combined Grand Orchestras!
Aggregating one hundred and twenty six Artists and Virtuosos!
(See third page.)
MAX MARETZEK, IMPRESSARIO.
Director of the New York Academy of Music.
Madame LOUISA KELLOGG,
The very celebrated tragic Prima Donna, especially engaged for the season of 1868 in New York, will make her first appearance in Pittsburgh.
SIGNORA MARIETTA PIAZZA NIGA,
(Sarchi-ocese di Mulasplina.)
The renowned Dramatic Prima Donna, will make her first appearance in Grand Opera; her previous triumphs in this city a few seasons since.
Miss MINNIE HAUCK,
Prima Donna Leggiera Assoluta.
This charming young American Prima Donna has certainly covered herself with laurels this season, she sings another and a brilliant Star to the Constellation which American genius is to the world of art. In addition to her regular repertoire, in which she has greatly distinguished herself, Miss HAUCK will carry in Pittsburgh this season the ROLE of MARGUERRITA in German, in combination with Joseph Hermann as MEPHISTOPHELES.
SIGNORA ANTOINETTA BONCONI,
Prima Donna Leggiera.
SIGNORA ADA ADINESA,
Prima Donna Contra Alto.
Whose great Vocal and Histrionic excellence as Fides or Foremost in Meyerbeer's Grand Dramatic Spectacle of the Prophet is one of her greatest impersonations.
SIGNORA FREDERICA RICARDI,
SIGNOR EMILIO PANCANI,
His first appearance in Pittsburgh.
The very renowned Tenore Robusto, justly celebrated as the most pure and echo'artistic artist since the commencement of the Academies. Signor Pancani, in addition to his usual repertoire, will appear this season in his favorite impersonation of Rossini's OTHELLO.
SIGNOR GIUSEPPE MIGLIORELLI,
His first appearance in Pittsburgh.
SIGNOR ANTONIO PAU,
The first of living *basso buffi*. Signor Ronconi waives all engagements for Her Majesty's Grand Opera, London, to remain another season in America. His eccentric comicality is celebrated and delightfully combined impersonation of *Nicolo*, in Caruba's de Vienne.
SIGNOR FERNANDO BELLINI,
The popular baritone, whose superb voice, admirable presence and unassisted style have justly made him one of the greatest favorites of the American lyric stage. Signor Bellini has never appeared to more advantage as in the memorable repertoire selected for this season.
SIGNOR GIUSEPPE ARNOULD,
Primo Basso Cantato.
Relieved by the superabundant force of artists from the Italian Opera Troupe, the Grand Dramatic roles, Signor Antonucci's noble organ is heard to the highest advantage in the part of *Leporello*, the music of Mozart and Rossini, while his impressive and finished style gives added importance to his repertory unknown.
Eleventh Season of
SIGNORA ESSILIO TESTA,
Prima Donna Leggiera.
SIGNOR NICOLA BAGIOLI,
Primo Tenore Assoluto.
SIGNOR RICARDI,
Mr. ARTHUR LAFORGE,
and
JOSEPH HERMANNS,
The Popular Basso, gives this season his famous impersonation of *Mephistopheles*, in Gounod's Opera of
THEODORE HABELMANN,
The very popular Lyric Tenore of the Grand German Opera, sings the season "FAUST."
Conductor
MAX MARETZEK
and
CARL BERGMAN.
THE COMBINED GRAND CHORUSES
Are constituted of the members of the Grand German and Italian Companies, and is at once the largest and most efficient which has yet appeared in Grand Opera in this country.
The GRAND ORCHESTRA is comprised of all the principal Grand Opera Virtuosi of the New York Academy.
The COSTUMES are all new and of the most expensive material, made by Parisian Tailors, and in exact historic accuracy, necessitating by far the largest outlay ever undertaken for Grand Opera in America.
☞ The list of Secured Season Tickets opens on next WEDNESDAY, January 22d, 1868, at 9 o'clock in the morning.

Dr. Sargent's Diuretic Pills

Are very properly called

"BACK-ACHE PILLS,"

Because whenever the Kidneys, Bladder, etc., are affected, the pain is always felt in the small of the back, sometimes extending along the groin, which symptoms are often mistaken for Rheumatism, and the ordinary remedies for Rheumatic affections such as Plasters, Liniments, &c., are of no avail.

DR. SARGENT'S BACK-ACHE PILLS

Strike at the root of such diseases, by removing the inflammation and stimulating the organs to a healthy action. The patient is relieved from all weakness and pain. Hundreds who have suffered from these troubles can testify to the wonderful efficacy of these pills.

Sold by all Druggists.

Sugar coated, price 50 cents per box.

Debility and Emaciation

Both result from the lack of ability to convert the food into nutriment. How necessary, then, for those suffering from these a warning symptom to take such a remedy as is known to strengthen the stomach and digestive organs. For, as soon as this desirable object has been accomplished, the health improves, and the patient resumes his usual personal appearance. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS have attained a world-wide popularity in such cases, and have been proven the best and safest means of restoring the complexion to its healthy hue, giving energy to the liver, and relieving every symptom of nervousness and depression of spirits. Its cheering and beneficial effects are highly spoken of by thousands, who owe to it their restoration to health. No restorative in the annals of medicine has attained the same popularity in the short space of time it has been before the public, or has won the high endorsements accorded to this excellent tonic. Many other preparations purporting to be correctives and restoratives, have been introduced and have gained for a time a limited popularity of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS can claim. Certificates, and in new regions as a standard household medicine. The success which attends the use of the Bitters extends to all victims in all cases of debility and diseases of the stomach. Certificates, almost without number, have been published, attesting its truly miraculous power in removing those painful and fearful diseases. And as this fact seems to do more than call attention to the great remedy of the age, in order to give the public a claim to its excellence, it is the only preparation of the kind that is reliable in all cases and is therefore worthy of the consideration of the afflicted.

Twelve Dictates of Common Sense.

First—If you are out late at night, and return chilly and hoarse, take Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

Second—If you should break through the ice when skating, and thereby contract a cold, take Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

Third—If you have been coughing for a long time, and could know how to get cured, take Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

Fourth—If your throat pains you, and you hawk up more phlegm than usual, take Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

Fifth—If out sleighing and get upset and catch cold, remove the obstructions at once, by Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

Sixth—If you expectorate blood, take Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

Seventh—If you have wheezing and bronchial irritation, take Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

Eighth—If you have running at the nose, Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup will cure you.

Ninth—If you have influenza, Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup will cure you.

Tenth—If you have any incipient disease of the pulmonary organs, Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup will cure you.

Eleventh—Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup has cur d thousands of just such cases.

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January 20th, 1868.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette

GLEANINGS.

—Hooker is doing nicely in Nice.

—Peoria has a company of fire zouaves.

—In Paris Chinese toys are fashionable.

—Admiral Farragut and his fleet are at Naples.

—75,000 hogs were packed in Keokuk this year.

—There is a German Grant Club in New Haven.

—The inimitable Joe Jefferson is in New Orleans.

—Eugenie is said to be the most graceful smoker in Paris.

—Miss Anna Dickinson nearly froze to death in Minnesota.

—The *Round Table* says "we are all rogues together, more or less."

—The weather is very warm in New Orleans and in St. Augustine.

—A grand-daughter of George the Third is living at Long Branch.

—The opera "Faust" had a run of five nights in New Orleans recently.

—Chicago existed throughout Friday and Saturday without a sensation.

—The Black Crook is still running successfully in the Crescent City.

—A western paper says the prettiest girl in this country lives in Peoria.

—Hartford has a new National Screw Company with a capital of $1,000,000.

—Edwin Forrest began a season of ten nights in New Orleans last Monday.

—Somebody says that the White Fawn is nothing but the Black Crook grown grey.

—The twentieth edition of Duff's Book Keeping has just been issued by Harpers.

—Janauschek and Alf Burnett seem to be the leading amusements in the Queen City just now.

—It is said that the clothes of A. T. Stewart, the merchant prince, cost him $300 a year.

—A large grey eagle was captured last week while promenading on the ice near Wesleyville, Ill.

—Tupper Titcomb's "Kathrina" has within three months reached a sale of 40,000 volumes.

—Somebody ought to send the Queen of Spain a tract or something. She is behaving awfully.

—The best skating park in Chicago is a free one; it is the chain of lakelets in the Lincoln park.

—Two men were overwhelmed and killed by an avalanche on the St. Bernard road last month.

—Nose protectors lined with fur are the latest agony, or rather disagreeable agony worn in Paris.

—Sparta, Wisconsin, is to be supplied with water through earthenware pipes from an Artesian well.

—The amount of snow in the Tyrol this winter has never been equalled within the memory of man.

—The man who drew the forty thousand dollar prize in the Riverside Lottery lives in Portland, Maine.

—A Pennsylvanian has bought for $35,000 the 1200 acre farm of Rufus Pitzer, Esq., near Pincastle, Va.

—The New York critics have suddenly found out the excellence of Mr. Vandenhoff, and are loud in his praise.

—Twenty-two villages in Upper Silesia, Prussia, have suddenly been afflicted with the worst type of cattle plague.

—The London *Athenaeum* says that Mr. Dickens's name was the only part which he had in "No Thoroughfare."

—On Thursday a sleeping car on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad was burned. None of the sleepers were hurt.

—Wild turkeys are very numerous in Virginia this year. More than two hundred have been killed near Manassas Junction.

—Jas. Gordon Bennett, Jr., not having succeeded as a yachtist or as a journalist, has concluded to run a plantation in South Carolina.

—A son of the late President Wayland, of Brown University, is the Republican nominee for Lieutenant Governor in Connecticut.

—The cholera is still very bad in Havana, there having been as many as three hundred cases a day, and on the 10th inst there were fifty-two.

—John W. Ayres married his fourth wife in Delavan, Ill., last week, and it has just been discovered that they are all alive and as well as could be expected.

—Poor Brignoli lies quite ill in Baltimore, where he scraped his dear leg on a carriage step, and has not yet gotten over the effects of the shock on his system.

—Mrs. J. G. Bennett wore $100,000 worth of diamonds at the opening of Pike's Opera House. La Grange saw her and went $30,000 better the same night.

—In New Orleans there are more Methodist churches than any other kind then come Roman Catholic, Episcopalian, Baptist, Presbyterian, Lutheran and Unitarian.

—The present John Quincy Adams is generally styled the "grandson." It is a good example of the truth of Bret Hartee's statement, "if you would be virtuous educate your grandmother."

—Mr. Thomas Westwood, one of the minor poets of England, has just dipped into the popular King Arthur legends, and has written a poem "The Quest of the Sangrael," which is said to be not bad.

—Lord Somers has given his castle gardens to the people of Reigate, England, for a park. This munificent gift consists of five acres of highly cultivated and beautiful park in the very heart of the town.

—The Brussels Museum has just bought a Teniers. It is an undoubted one, and has been known to connoisseurs as the "grand Kermesse of Teniers." The museum paid one hundred and twenty-five thousand francs for it.

—A member of the new Japanese troupe eats hot coals twice a week. He belongs to a set of fanatics, and this ordeal is one of their rites. We are perfectly willing ourselves to leave all such rites to the women if they want them.

—A Western exchange, in describing a ball, says that the most elegant dress was composed of red silk elaborately trimmed with white braid and long gold fringe, with a blue and yellow silk overdress. It attracted universal attention, which we can hardly wonder at.

—The Memphis *Post* says that the suspension of the Commercial Bank of that city created considerable excitement, which was only partially allayed by the publication of a card by the President stating that the assets of the bank were sufficient to pay all of the creditors.

—One of the most amusing of typographical errors occurred recently in the New York *Mail*. A writer said "Jove descended to Danae in a golden shower, and women in these days expect their husbands to do much the same thing." The printer made it "Job descended to Daniel," etc.

—Archbishop Purcell and the Rev. Thomas Vickers are carrying on a very lengthy, bitter and absolutely personal controversy in the Cincinnati newspapers. The Archbishop seems thus far to have been able to keep himself more within the bounds of gentlemanly sarcasm than has his opponent.

—An exchange announces that "Minneapolis butchers saw their meat." We began to pity the butchers of other places, who could'nt see their's, when we read further "because it is frozen too hard to chop," then we stopped pitying the butchers and turned our thoughts inward.

—Some medical students, in Galveston, amused themselves by throwing pieces of some bodies they were dissecting, at persons in the street below; one man objected to being hit by a piece of a recently deceased friend, and the poor students were obliged to stop their innocent little pleasure.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption

Is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. **For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases,** Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the WORTHLESS IMITATIONS that may be offered.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. jy11:d&wT

WM. BARNHILL & CO.,

BOILER MAKERS

AND

SHEET IRON WORKERS,

Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Penn St.

Having secured a large yard and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of Boilers in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. Chimneys, Breeching, Fire Beds, Steam Pipes, Locomotive Boilers, Condensers, Salt Pans, Tanks, Oil Stills, Agitators, Building Fans, Boiler Iron, Bridges, Sugar Pans, and sole manufacturers of HARNHILL'S PATENT BOILERS.

Repairing done on the shortest notice. jan5:6m

ROBINSON, REA & CO.,

(Successors to ROBINSON, HINES & MELLOR,)

WASHINGTON WORKS,

Founders and Machinists, Pittsburgh.

Manufacturers of Rod and Hammered Shaft Engines, Blast Engines, Mill and Heavy Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions; Oil Tanks and Stills, Roller and Sheet Iron Work.

Office, No. 14 corner First and Smithfield Sts.

☞ Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding boilers. ja11:m&w

LAKE SUPERIOR

COPPER MILL & SMELTING WORKS

PITTSBURGH.

PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

Manufacturers of Bolting, Hoisters and Hoisting Engines, Planished Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Spelter Solder, Also, Copper, No. 0 Decking, 16 Mills, Tin Plates, Sheet Iron, Wire, &c. Constantly on hand Tinners' Machines and Tools. Warehouse, No. 141 FIRST and 140 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.

Special orders of Copper on hand, Sample pattern. my15:6&6dwT

THE HEALING POOL,

AND HOUSE OF MERCY.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION BEFORE S. FOR YOUNG MEN, on the CRIME OF SOLITUDE, and the ERRORS, ABUSES and DISEASES which destroy the manly power, and create impediments to MARRIAGE; with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. aug6:d&w

QUINCY & SCOTT,

DENTISTS,

NO. 378 PENN STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

DISSOLUTIONS.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Copartnership existing between HILL & EWING was dissolved on the 20th of DECEMBER, 1867, by mutual consent. WILLIAM HILL,

ja7:d3 A. W. EWING.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between WM. H. STURGEON and A. D. ROBB was dissolved Dec. 24, 1867, by mutual consent.

WM. H. STURGEON,

ja7:d3 A. D. ROBB.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Partnership heretofore existing in the Flour and general Produce business, at Point Hotel, between KNOX and McKEE, in firm name of KNOX & McKEE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them for settlement, where either partner will attend to the same. The flour business will be continued by HUGH KNOX, at the old stand, No. 23 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. HUGH KNOX,

J. B. McKEE.

Pittsburgh, January 1, 1868. 1:6d(3)TuW&F

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore existing by and between Jacob Seyler, John Barr, Henry Bollman and Louis Wiederhold, under the firm name and style of SEAYLER, BARR & CO., in the business of manufacturing chair, Glee and Sewistool oil at Spring Garden Run, Reserve township, will cease on the 10th inst. Said firm, Pittsburgh, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by LOUIS WIEDERHOLD, who alone has power to receive all moneys due said firm and to sign the firm's name in liquidation.

JACOB SEYLER,
JOHN BARR,
H. BOLLMAN,
LOUIS W. WIEDERHOLD.

Pittsburgh, December 1, 1867. n7:132

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP. The firm of

SMITHSON, PALMER & CO.

Has this day, JANUARY 9th, 1868, been dissolved by mutual consent. J. G. PALMER and T. PHILLIPS having purchased their entire interest in I. G. VANHOOK and J. S. McCLELLAND, the business will continue the business as heretofore, under the name of

SMITHSON, VANHOOK & McCLELLAND.

H. B. SMITHSON
J. S. PALMER,
T. PHILLIPS.

We cheerfully recommend to the favorable consideration of our former patrons, our successors, and will continue the business at the old stand, 55 and 57 Fifth street.

J. G. PALMER.
T. PHILLIPS.

ja10:3t PMW

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

A COAL WORKS FOR SALE, capable of running 15,000 bushels daily, including Steam Engine, Boilers, Shafts, Gangways, mules, and all the necessary fixtures for a large business and immediate possession. There are 68 acres of coal. This is one of the most valuable works on the Monongahela river; will be sold low and on good terms.

Apply to W. A. HERRON, Real Estate Office, No. 56 Fifth avenue, second floor. oct7

FOR SALE OR RENT, CHEAP— A Farm at Carpenter's Station, on the Central Railroad, containing 125 acres; improvements, two houses and a barn; good orchard; all in pasture and good for cultivation. Also, seven lots of land, all good location and well improved, which I will sell cheap and on reasonable terms. Also, a number of good building lots in Allegheny and suburbs.

For further particulars inquire of

WILLIAM WARD,
110 Grant street,
opposite the Cathedral.

ap9:3m&d

2,000,000 ACRES

OF

CHOICE LANDS FOR SALE,

BY THE

Union Pacific Railway Co.,

EASTERN DIVISION,

Lying along the line of their road, at

$1.00 to $5.00 Per Acre,

And on a CREDIT OF FIVE YEARS,

For particulars, maps, &c., address

JOHN P. DEVEREUX,
Land Commissioner, Topeka, Kansas.

Or, CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Sec'y,
St. Louis, Missouri.

au14:

CONFECTIONERIES &c.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATIONS, PICNICS, DINNER PARTIES, &c., furnished with the best

ICE CREAM, CONFECTIONARIES,

At the lowest prices and on the shortest notice, by

JULIUS RICHTER
No. 16 DIAMOND, Allegheny.

HENRY W. HORBACH,

Confectionery and Bakery,

No. 200 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Between Seventh and Liberty.

☞ LADIES' OYSTER SALOON attached.

GEORGE HEAVEN,

CANDY MANUFACTURER,

And dealer in Foreign and American FRUITS, PICKLES, NUTS, &c.,

118 FEDERAL STREET, second door from the First National Bank, Allegheny.

LITHOGRAPHERS.

SEGAMIE SINGERLY.....PHILIP CLEIS

SINGERLY & CLEIS,

(Successors to Geo. F. Schuchman & Co.,)

PRACTICAL LITHOGRAPHERS,

The ONLY STEAM LITHOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT WEST OF THE MOUNTAINS. Business Cards, Letter Heads, Bonds, Labels, Circulars, Show Cards, Diplomas, Portraits, Views, Certificates of Deposits, Invitation Cards, &c., Nos. 74 and 76 Third st., Pittsburgh.

CHAS. A. MILLER,

LITHOGRAPHER,

No. 80 FOURTH ST., Apollo Building.

CHECKS, DRAFTS, NOTES, BILL and LETTER HEADS, &c., done in all styles.

ap16:65

W. S. JACKSON.....ALEXANDER FREW

JACKSON & FREW

(Successors to LOUGHREY & FREW,)

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Harness, Saddlery, Trunks, &c.,

And will also keep on hand and import from Eastern markets all the late patterns, styles and improvements in

Blankets, Robes, Rugs and Horse Equipage,

At their new Warerooms,

No. 102 Wood Street

☞ Sole agents for the WOODMANSEE BIT for Western Pennsylvania. no17:2

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,

STOCK AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS

AND AUCTIONEERS,

Are prepared to sell at Auction, Stocks, Bonds and all kinds of Securities, Real Estate, Household Furniture, &c., either on the premises or at the Board of Brokers.

Particular attention paid, as heretofore, to the sale of Real Estate at private sale.

Sales of Real Estate in the country attended. Office, 132 FOURTH STREET. o23

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

SPECIAL CLOSING OUT SALE.

TO REDUCE STOCK BY FEBRUARY 1ST.

LOOK AT THE PRICES:

GOOD UNDERSHIRTS, for 50 cents.
GOOD DRAWERS, for 50 cents.
HOOP SKIRTS, 50 cents upwards.
WOOL HOODS and CAPS, for 25 cents.
CASHMERE SCARFS, for 50 cents.
FRENCH CORSETS, $1 and upwards.
A GOOD UMBRELLA for 75 cents.
FUR TOP KID GLOVES, $1 50—cheap.
GENUINE STAR SKIRTS, $1.75.
FRENCH SUSPENDERS, $1—worth $1.50.
ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES $1.25.
HEM-STITCHED HANDKER'FS, 20 cents.
ENGLISH & FRENCH eLOVES, marked low.
HOSIERY, reduced 25 to 50 per cent.

BARGAINS IN EVERYTHING.

Customers Can Rely on Low Prices.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO

MERCHANTS AND DEALERS.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 Fifth Street.

ja17

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED SOME

NEW GOODS!

Among which we have a splendid assortment of

LACE GOODS,

COMPRISING

Point Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs;
Point Appique Collars and Handkerchiefs;
Maltese Collars and Handkerchiefs.

We have also some more of those

Ladies' & Gent's Fur Topped Gloves,

FOR $1.50 A PAIR.

Our HOOP SKIRTS, at 50c.,

Are not altogether sold out yet, for those who might want a set of them. We still keep up

Our Cheap Bulletin:

Handkerchiefs, pure Linen, for 5c.
Heavy Cotton Ribbed Hose, for 12½.
Heavy Cotton Fleeced Hose, (Extra,) 25c.
Heavy Wool Hose, 38c.
Wood Country Yarn, 31 a lb.
Gent's Balmoral Skirts, $1 a piece.
Gent's Traveling Shirts, 75c.
Paper Collars, ten in a box, 10c.

☞ Be sure and remember the numbers of the Store. They are

78 & 80 Market St.

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.

de31

CLOAKING CLOTHS

AND VELVETS,

CLOSING OUT AT

COST AND LESS THAN COST,

AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO.'S,

No. 57 MARKET STREET,

All the desirable shades in

CLOAKING CLOTHS,

AT GREAT BARGAINS.

The entire stock of WINTER GOODS closing out at

Greatly Reduced Prices!

☞ Remember the place,

No. 57 Market Street,

de30

1867. FALL TRADE. 1867.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

DRY GOODS,

No. 115 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

Offer at Eastern prices Dress Goods, Prints, Ginghams, Checks, Jeans, Tweeds, Cashmeres, Flannels, D. B. Canton, Flannels, Shawls, Skirts, White Goods, Bleached and Brown Sheetings, Table Cloths and Napkins, Hosiery, Gloves, Laces, Edgings, Flannels, Blankets, Small Wares, Carpet Chain, &c., &c.

Agents for FULLERTON'S FREE-MARKET BAGGING, and for the sale of Dundee, Dundee Extra, Baltic, Stark, Lonsdale, Lonsdale Extra, Lonsdale Cambric, Peerless, Peerless Extra, Glenarvon, Glenarvon Extra, Fruit of the Loom, Fruit of the Loom Extra, Wamsutta, Wamsutta Extra, Pocasset, Pocasset Extra, Cabot, Cabot Extra, Dwight Anchor, Dwight Anchor Extra, Lawrence, Lawrence Extra, Atlantic, Atlantic Extra, Appleton, Appleton Extra, Amoskeag, Amoskeag Extra, Stark A, Stark A Extra, Pacific, Pacific Extra, Constitution, Constitution Extra, Conestoga, Conestoga Extra, Top Mills, Top Mills Extra, Lonsdale Nainsook, Wamsutta Nainsook, Pocasset Nainsook, Cabot Nainsook, Dwight Anchor Nainsook, Lawrence Nainsook, Atlantic Nainsook, Appleton Nainsook, Amoskeag Nainsook, Stark A Nainsook, Pacific Nainsook, Constitution Nainsook, Conestoga Nainsook, Top Mills Nainsook, Lonsdale Cambric, Peerless Cambric, Glenarvon Cambric, Fruit of the Loom Cambric, Wamsutta Cambric, Pocasset Cambric, Cabot Cambric, Dwight Anchor Cambric, Lawrence Cambric, Atlantic Cambric, Appleton Cambric, Amoskeag Cambric, Stark A Cambric, Pacific Cambric, Constitution Cambric, Conestoga Cambric, Top Mills Cambric, Lonsdale Muslin, Peerless Muslin, Glenarvon Muslin, Fruit of the Loom Muslin, Wamsutta Muslin, Pocasset Muslin, Cabot Muslin, Dwight Anchor Muslin, Lawrence Muslin, Atlantic Muslin, Appleton Muslin, Amoskeag Muslin, Stark A Muslin, Pacific Muslin, Constitution Muslin, Conestoga Muslin, Top Mills Muslin, Lonsdale Long Cloth, Peerless Long Cloth, Glenarvon Long Cloth, Fruit of the Loom Long Cloth, Wamsutta Long Cloth, Pocasset Long Cloth, Cabot Long Cloth, Dwight Anchor Long Cloth, Lawrence Long Cloth, Atlantic Long Cloth, Appleton Long Cloth, Amoskeag Long Cloth, Stark A Long Cloth, Pacific Long Cloth, Constitution Long Cloth, Conestoga Long Cloth, Top Mills Long Cloth, Lonsdale Canton Flannel, Peerless Canton Flannel, Glenarvon Canton Flannel, Fruit of the Loom Canton Flannel, Wamsutta Canton Flannel, Pocasset Canton Flannel, Cabot Canton Flannel, Dwight Anchor Canton Flannel, Lawrence Canton Flannel, Atlantic Canton Flannel, Appleton Canton Flannel, Amoskeag Canton Flannel, Stark A Canton Flannel, Pacific Canton Flannel, Constitution Canton Flannel, Conestoga Canton Flannel, Top Mills Canton Flannel, Lonsdale Shirting Flannel, Peerless Shirting Flannel, Glenarvon Shirting Flannel, Fruit of the Loom Shirting Flannel, Wamsutta Shirting Flannel, Pocasset Shirting Flannel, Cabot Shirting Flannel, Dwight Anchor Shirting Flannel, Lawrence Shirting Flannel, Atlantic Shirting Flannel, Appleton Shirting Flannel, Amoskeag Shirting Flannel, Stark A Shirting Flannel, Pacific Shirting Flannel, Constitution Shirting Flannel, Conestoga Shirting Flannel, Top Mills Shirting Flannel, Lonsdale Twilled Flannel, Peerless Twilled Flannel, Glenarvon Twilled Flannel, Fruit of the Loom Twilled Flannel, Wamsutta Twilled Flannel, Pocasset Twilled Flannel, Cabot Twilled Flannel, Dwight Anchor Twilled Flannel, Lawrence Twilled Flannel, Atlantic Twilled Flannel, Appleton Twilled Flannel, Amoskeag Twilled Flannel, Stark A Twilled Flannel, Pacific Twilled Flannel, Constitution Twilled Flannel, Conestoga Twilled Flannel, Top Mills Twilled Flannel, Lonsdale Cambric Muslin, Peerless Cambric Muslin, Glenarvon Cambric Muslin, Fruit of the Loom Cambric Muslin, Wamsutta Cambric Muslin, Pocasset Cambric Muslin, Cabot Cambric Muslin, Dwight Anchor Cambric Muslin, Lawrence Cambric Muslin, Atlantic Cambric Muslin, Appleton Cambric Muslin, Amoskeag Cambric Muslin, Stark A Cambric Muslin, Pacific Cambric Muslin, Constitution Cambric Muslin, Conestoga Cambric Muslin, Top Mills Cambric Muslin, and COUNTRY FLANNELS, sold strictly on commission. A full line in all our departments.

Dealers are invited to call and examine our Goods and Prices.

J. ARBUTHNOT.....W. T. SHANNON.

J. G. STEPHENSON.

DENNISON & HECKERT,

27 *Fifth Street.*

Fine Furs for Holiday Presents,

FANCY BOXES.
FINE SCARFS AND MUFFLERS.
MORRISON'S STAR SHIRTS.
All kinds of FANCY JEWELRY.
WOOL & MERINO UNDERGARMENTS.
KID GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS.
HOSIERY, NECK TIES, SUSPENDERS.
CORSETS and HOOP SKIRTS.
FANCY FANS.

All our goods at reduced prices, in order to close out our winter stock. de24

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,

(Late Wilson, Carr & Co.,)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

No. 94 WOOD STREET,

Third house above Diamond alley,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

COAL, COKE, &c.

C. H. ARMSTRONG.....A. A. HUTCHINSON.

ARMSTRONG & HUTCHINSON,

(Successors to PHILADELPHIA AND YOUGHIOGHENY COAL COMPANY.)

MINERS, SHIPPERS and DEALERS, by Railroad and River, of

SUPERIOR YOUGHIOGHENY

GAS AND FAMILY COAL.

Office and Yard—FOOT OF THE STREET, near Gas Works.

☞ Orders left at the yard or addressed by mail will be promptly filled.

BEST FAMILY COAL

Always on hand and delivered promptly to order.

AT LOWEST MARKET RATES, BY

OSCAR F. LAMM & CO.,

Cor. Sandusky Street and P. R. W. & C. Railway,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

Anthracite Coal furnished at the lowest rates.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,

Having removed their Office to

No. 567 LIBERTY STREET,

(Lately City Flour Mill) SECOND FLOOR,

Are now prepared to furnish good Youghiogheny

LUMP, NUT COAL OR SLACK,

At the lowest market price.

☞ Orders left at their office, or addressed to them through the mail, will be attended to promptly. my2:3m

CHARLES B. ARMSTRONG,

DEALER IN

YOUGHIOGHENY & CONNELLSVILLE COAL

And Manufacturers of

Coal, Slack, and Double-burnished Coke

OFFICE AND YARD,

Corner of Butler and Morton; first yard on Liberty and Clymer streets, Ninth ward, and on Second street, near Long's Run, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Families and Manufacturers supplied with the best article of Coal or Coke at the lowest cost rates.

Orders left at any of their offices will receive prompt attention.

SUPERIOR COAL.

C. CHERRY & CO.,

Miners and Shippers of PITTSBURGH, GAS, FORGE and FAMILY COAL, NUT COAL and SLACK. Coal delivered promptly to any part of the cities, at the lowest market rates.

Office and Yard, corner FOURTH and WATSON (formerly Canal,) STREETS, Pittsburgh.

P. O. BOX, 1292. oct28

H. B. LYON,

Sealer of Weights and Measures,

No. 5 FOURTH STREET,

Between Liberty and Ferry streets, Orders promptly attended to. ap18:ssu

D. R. ECKER,

DEALER IN

CEMENT, FIRE BRICK AND TILE,
STONE HEATHS,
WHITE LIME CHIMNEY TOPS,
And WATER PIPES.

Office and Warehouse, 187 FIRST STREET, Opposite Monongahela House. se13

F. ARTOS,

MECHANICAL AND ENGINEERING

DRAFTSMAN.

Office, PHILO HALL, No. 78 THIRD STREET, with Mr Holland & Co. PITTSBURGH, PA.

$15,000 TO LOAN,

ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

G. M. PETTY,

No. 66 Smithfield Street,

Real Estate bought and sold. 1y24

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

REDUCTION

IN

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS,

WINDOW SHADES, &c.,

AT

BOVARD, ROSE & CO'S,

21 Fifth Street,

ja13:d&wF (OVER BATES & BELL'S.)

CHEAP CARPETS

THIRTY DAYS' CLEARANCE SALE OF CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, &c., STILL CONTINUES, AT

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.'S,

No. 23 Fifth Street.

They offer their whole stock—the largest and most complete in the city—AT ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES.

COMMON CARPETS,

25 Cents Per Yard.

ja18:

GREAT REDUCTION

IN

CARPETS!

We have determined to give our customers at once the advantage of any decline in prices that may be made later in the season, and have to-day

REDUCED PRICES

OF OUR

ENTIRE STOCK

OF

NEW AND CHOICE GOODS,

Far below what it would cost to replace the goods.

McFARLAND & COLLINS,

71 AND 73 FIFTH STREET

de31:2TTS (SECOND FLOOR.)

CARPETS AT COST.

For a Short Time.

PREPARATORY TO TAKING STOCK!

A Very Large Assortment of

OIL CLOTHS,

Window Shades,

HOLLANDS,

AND

Cheap All-Wool Ingrains,

McCALLUM BROS.,

51 Fifth Street, above Wood.

no30

MERCHANT TAILORS.

WINTER GOODS.

E. HOUSTON & CO.,

Fashionable Merchant Tailors,

NO. 37 FIFTH STREET,

Have just received a second supply of

Winter Coatings,

Together with full lines of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS. Fits guaranteed and prices very reasonable.

A full assortment of Hats and Boys' READY MADE CLOTHING on hand, at prices to suit the times.

P. McARDLE.

Merchant Tailor,

No. 95½ Smithfield St., Pittsburgh,

Keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS.

ALSO, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

GENT'S CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER, &

MERCHANT TAILOR.

JONES & DUFF,

No. 3 ST. CLAIR STREET, have just brought from the east a full supply of WINTER GOODS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, OVERCOATINGS, &c., which they are prepared to cut and make up in a style and manner not to be excelled in the west. They are determined to deserve and hope to receive a liberal patronage. no22:3mF

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

SHEPHARD'S

Steam Cracker & Biscuit Factory,

317 *Liberty St., Pittsburgh,*

Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of

Confectionery,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS NUTS, &c., &c.

NEW

PAPER HANGINGS,

NOW RECEIVING, IN GREAT VARIETY, AT

No. 107 Market Street.

JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

au28

STOVES! STOVES!

FREDERICK SCHULZE,

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

Dealer in Cutlery, Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves, Feathers, Britannia and Block Tin Ware, No. 118 WYLIE STREET, near Washington Place, Wholesale and Retail. ☞ All Jobbing and Repairing promptly attended to

F. MUSSMANN,

FIFTH STREET, between Tunnel & Chatham Sts.,

Gunsmith and Dealer in Hardware.

First class goods of all descriptions always on hand and sold at the lowest prices. Repairing done carefully, on short notice. se28:6m

TO BUILDERS AND BRICKLAYERS.

M'KIBBIN & WHITE,

Hazlewood Brick Yard,

Are now prepared to furnish the best quality of BUILDING or PAVING BRICK, in quantities to suit purchasers. Orders left at WHITE BROS. & CO., No. 6 Seventh street, or the Yard, will be promptly filled. se28:6m

JOHN PECK, ORNAMENTAL

HAIR WORKER AND PERFUMER, 99 Fourth street, one door from Wood, Pittsburgh. Always on hand a full assortment of Ladies' Wigs, Bands, Curls; Gentlemen's Wigs, Toupees, Scalps, &c., &c. Braiding, &c. A good price in cash will be given for Raw Hair.

Ladies' and gentlemen's hair-cutting done in a neatest manner. my21:6m

FULTON MACHINE WORKS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1836.

Manufactory of STEAM ENGINES, of all sizes and of the most approved patterns, for stationary purposes; STEAM BOILERS and STEAM FERRY BOATS. A variety of 10, 12 and 16 horse Engines, Boilers, &c., on hand and for sale at reduced prices.

P. F. GEISSE, Wellsville, O.,

Fifty miles below Pittsburgh, on the Ohio river, and 1 mile of C. & P. R. R.

WEST COMMON MACHINE

STONE WORKS, Northwest Corner of West Common, ALLEGHENY.

FRED'K ALTVATER & CO.

Have on hand or prepare to order, notice HEARTH AND STEP STONES, FLAGS FOR SIDE-WALKS, BREWERY VAULTS, &c., &c. HEARD and TOMB STONES, &c., &c.

☞ Orders promptly executed. PRICES REASONABLE. oct31:m

PERRY BONHAM,

PUMP MAKER,

And manufacturer of all kinds of WOODEN TUBING, No. 32 THIRD STREET, Allegheny City, Pa.

N. B.—Special attention given to the manufacture of LOG PUMPS. jy11:d&w

NEW HAMS.

Now Cincinnati S. C. HAMS; also, S. C. DRIED BEEF just received at the Family Grocery store of

McKNIGHT & SMITH,

No. 50 Federal street, Allegheny.

Three doors above the Diamond.

BARR & MOSER,

ARCHITECTS,

FIDELITY ASSOCIATION BUILDING, Nos. 9 and 4 ST. CLAIR STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. A special attention given to the designing and building of fine Churches and Residences. jy11:d&w

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—Stencil Tool Samples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt. ja13:3F

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. J. SARGENT'S

FAMILY MEDICINES.

DR. JOHN SARGENT'S

Anti-Dyspeptic and Liver Pills,

A CERTAIN CURE FOR

Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Bilious Attacks, Jaundice, Sick Head-Ache, Colds, Costiveness, &c.

THE EXTRAORDINARY AND

increasing demand for my ANTI-DYSPEPTIC AND LIVER PILLS, has induced me to have them more widely known, that their usefulness may be more extensive, and would earnestly beg of those who have tried other medicines and not experienced the relief they anticipated, to try these PILLS. CALEB'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC AND LIVER PILLS. There are no other Pills yet compounded which have given such universal satisfaction, nor do any other Pills meet the requirements of the household as do these.

I cannot, of course, enumerate the diseases for which these Pills are beneficial, but whenever a cathartic is necessary, they will effect a speedy and permanent cure. They remove from the blood all corrupt humors, which are always the cause of the disease; they open the excretory vessels which carry off the bowels; they give a healthy action to the liver, enabling it to throw off all corruptions; they purify the secretion of bile, aid digestion, purify the blood, and will, in a few days, renovate the body to a state of rounce health.

Nearly all chronic, distressing malady—so prevalent in our country—is caused by a want of tone in the stomach, the usual symptoms of which are as follows: A pain or uneasiness upon pressure below the sternum or breast bone, sour risings, a belching of wind (frequently mistaken for heart-burn), a disposition to vomit, flushes of heat, a furring of the tongue, the instantly circulating through the whole system; loss of memory, a variable, uncertain appetite, great depression of spirits, inclining to melancholy; weariness and great antipathy to exertion.

It is seldom that all the above symptoms are found in the same patient at one time; any of them, therefore, is a sufficient indication of the presence of the disease and need of this medicine.

DR. SARGENT'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC AND LIVER PILLS, never fail in curing this disease, when taken according to the directions.

I could give in such a form as I hope will be satisfactory, all the certificates of any one of which will not inspire half the confidence that one trial will give.

FR M DR. JOHN BUTLER.

LOWELLVILLE, TRUMBULL Co., O.—DR. J. SARGENT—Dear Sir: I regret your wanted attention in keeping me supplied with your Anti-Dyspeptic and Liver Pills; they are the last in my drug store. I am selling them in my practice also, with the best consequences. I find them the most efficient of any Pills I have ever used. I have been frequently astonished at the large amount of bile removed by so small a quantity of pills given. I request you to send me a fresh supply immediately, as I have been a considerable time without. JOHN BUTLER, M. D.

STEUBENVILLE, OHIO.—DR. SARGENT—I write to request you to send me a box of your Anti-Dyspeptic Pills by mail. I have not been able to get them since I left Allegheny. I consider them without them; they have come in so much more good than any other medicine I ever used. I hope you will send some down to our druggist, as I am often asked where I get them. I am sure they will sell fast if known. Your compliance with the above will oblige yours truly,

LANE WARLOW.

ROCK POINT, BEAVER CO., PA., Nov. 26, 1867.—DR. SARGENT—Dear Sir: After suffering for two years with Liver Complaint, attended with bad cough, and trying several remedies, I was induced to try your pills, which relieved me in a few days, and I take pleasure in recommending them to all suffering from those complaints. Very truly, yours, D. D. MORLEY.

HOOPESTON, ILL., Dec. 1, 1867.—DR. SARGENT—I consider that I owe my life to the use of your pills, before I began to use them I was going down with bad cough, and trying several remedies, I was induced to try your pills, which relieved me in a few days, and I take pleasure in recommending them to all suffering from those complaints. Very truly, yours, D. D. MORLEY.

HOOPESTON, ILL., Dec. 1, 1867.—DR. SARGENT—I consider that I owe my life to the use of your pills, before I began to use them I was going down with bad cough, and trying several remedies, I was induced to try your pills, which relieved me in a few days, and I take pleasure in recommending them to all suffering from those complaints. Very truly, yours, D. D. MORLEY.

ROCHESTER, PA., 1867.—DR. SARGENT—I consider that I owe my life to the use of your Pills. I was given over by three physicians, and had taken their medicine for two years, but found no relief. I was induced to try your pills, and took them, and in less than two months I was entirely cured. I am now seventy-five years of age.

ABRAHAM WALKER.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. Sargent's Liver Pills in my family for the last two years, and I consider them the best medicine I ever used.

J. M. DEVINNY.

New Bridgeton, Pa., July 1, 1867.

DR. SARGENT—Sir: ANTI-DYSPE

The Pittsburgh Gazette

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

THE COURTS.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

The Armstrong county ejectment cases were resumed in this Court yesterday.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

Nothing of importance transpired in this Court yesterday.

Common Pleas—Judge Mellon.

MONDAY, Jan. 20.—In the case of Wm. McCrea vs. Henry and Frederick Evarts, before reported, the jury found a verdict for the defendants.

In our report of the above case we stated that the defendants were what is commonly known as "ground floor men" in an oil company. One of the counsel assures us this is a mistake, which does the defendants great injustice. Henry Evarts took and paid for in cash eight hundred shares of stocks and this was all his interest, while Frederick Evarts had neither stock nor interest in the land.—[ED.

Hartman & Laist vs. Shultz & Danner. This was an action on a book account, amounting to $133.13. Verdict for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed with interest, being $138.35.

E. T. Hosick vs. James Wilson. Action to recover arrears of rent alleged to be due to plaintiff on property in Allegheny City. Verdict for plaintiff for $81.00.

William Kessman vs. Peter Schlegel. Appeal from the judgment of Esquire Albertz. Plaintiff claims $75.00, balance due on premises in the borough of Birmingham. Verdict for plaintiff for $50.00.

George W. Tenan vs. Isaac Charles. Action on promissory note to recover balance due, Isaac Charles, the defendant, being the endorser, and Jno. Wilson drawer. Amount claimed $1,407.87. On trial.

Following is the trial list for this day:

48. Johnston & Co. vs. Schultz, Danner & Co.
44. Hanley vs. Rafferty.
45. Ward vs. Longwell.
46. Hampton for use vs. M'Donald.
47. Aiken & M'Masters vs. Dunlevey's ex'rs.
49. Union Skating Park vs. Kerwin's estate.
2. Taylor vs. Sinclair.
3. Brown vs. Smith's ex'rs.
24. Cronenweth vs. Isenbouth's estate.
29. A. & K. Goff vs. Irwin.
34. Stone's estate vs. Willock & Co.
38. Slack vs. Straw.
43. Winebiddle vs. Young.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following are the deeds received at the Recorder's office, Jan. 18th:

J. P. Fleming et. ux. to Samuel Lutz. Dec. 4th, 1867, lot No. 28 and 29 in Fleming's plan of lots, in Fifth ward, Allegheny, (formerly First ward, fronting forty feet on Central street, running back to Joint alley.....$700.

John Savage et. ux. to Frederick Linke, April 1st, 1867, lot No. 4 in Savage's plan of lots, in the Borough of Manchester, 20 feet front on Penn street, running back 120 feet to Camel alley .....$960.

Mary A. Sinclair to Joseph Cline, January 10th, 1868, lot in Versailles township adjoining lot of Robert Gibson, south side of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, containing one acre.....$1,000.

Hebron Robinson and wife to Ann Jones, Jan. 1st, 1864, piece or parcel of ground in Collins township, part of the tract of Richard Bishop, dec'd—amount of ground not given.....$975.

James Gilden and wife to Thomas Melon, August 20th, 1868, lots Nos. 11, 12, 13 and part of lot No. 14, in Aaron Hart's plan of lots of what was formerly Pitt township, but now in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting on Crawford street 82 feet 6 inches, running back eastwardly 133 feet to an alley .....$4,000.

George R. Riddle to William J. Kennedy, August 27th, 1867, lots Nos. 44, 45 and 47 in McKain & Lecky's plan of lots in McClure township, 109 by 170 feet.....$1,000

Thomas Mellon & George and Judge & Col. William Crawford, October 1st, 1867, a lot of ground in Collins township, containing ten acres twenty-three and six-tenths perches, fronting on Negley avenue.....$20,297 50

Robert Burgan to M. B. Brown, December 23d, 1867, lots No. 80, 80½, and 81, in Mansfield, 100 by 140 feet.....$1,200

M. B. Brown to Robert Burgan, September 14th, 1867, lots No. 80, 80½ and 81, in the borough of Mansfield.....$1,200

Thomas Mellon to James S. Strickler, January 20th, 1868, lot No. 75, in Mellon's plan of lots in Collins township, fronting on Ridge street, 25 feet, and running back 100 feet to an alley...$150

John A. Paff to Peter Goehring, December 23d, 1867, lots No. 4 and 5 in Thos. McClurg's plan of lots in Lower St. Clair township, fronting on Carson st set 60 feet, running back 120 feet to an alley.....$4,175

Commissions Received.

The following Commissions for Aldermen, Notary Publics and Justices of the Peace, have been issued by His Excellency, Gov. John W. Geary, and received at the Recorder's Office, to be delivered to the persons to whom they were issued:

ALDERMEN.

Joseph A. Butler, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, dated January 4th, 1868.

Capt. William Cox, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, dated January 4th, 1868.

E. S. Morrow, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh, dated January 17th, 1868.

Robert Herron, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, dated January 17th, 1868.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Jas. L. Irwin, First ward, Lawrenceville, dated January 17th, 1868.

William N. Fleming and Charles D. Eddy, Peebles township, dated January 17th, 1868.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

T. H. Coursin, McKeesport, dated January 17th, 1868.

Presentation.

Mr. J. G. Beale, member of Councils, from Peebles township, was presented with an elegant saddle and bridle, by a number of his former employes Wednesday the 15th inst. Mr. William Metcalf, in a brief but appropriate address, presented the articles to Mr. B., who responded in his elegant manner. The recipient having married from the business in which he had been engaged for a number of years, the connection between himself and employes, came to an end, and they took this manner of expressing their deep regard for the man with whom they had been so long connected, and whose character as a gentleman and employer they esteemed so highly. The affair was a pleasant one and will long be remembered by those who had the good fortune to participate in it.

Larceny by Bailee.—Sue Jones made information before Alderman McMasters against Nellie Goffe, charging her with larceny by bailee. It appears that Sue and Nellie occupied a room together in a house on Miller street, in the Eighth ward, and some time since Sue became tired of the boarding house and resolved to change her quarters, and accordingly sought a habitation elsewhere. Being a fashionable woman, with all the modern ideas in regard to dress, Sue was the possessor of an extensive wardrobe, which she valued at five hundred dollars, and as a natural consequence, possessed a "Saratoga" trunk in which she kept her "fixins." The trunk, with its contents, she alleges was left at the former boarding house in care of Nellie, until such time as she should send for it. Having found a suitable place to lodge, she sent for the "Saratoga," but it appears, from her statement, that Nellie had taken a fancy to the trunk and its contents, and refused to part with them under any circumstances, and accordingly dismissed Sue's messenger without it. Sue, loath to lose so much finery, called on her friend Nellie and demanded the trunk, but was politely requested to leave the house, which she was finally compelled to do, and to leave the trunk also, hence the information. A warrant was issued for Nellie, who was arrested and held for a hearing.

At the regular quarterly meeting of the members of the Pittsburgh Gymnastic Association, held last evening, it was unanimously decided to give an exhibition some time next month. This institution is in better condition at the present time than it has been since the removal from their old hall, and the efficient Board of Managers have refitted the hall in the most convenient manner for physical exercise. The exhibition will doubtless prove a complete success, as all the members (which includes the best gymnasts in the city) intend participating.

Water Pipe Bursted.—The citizens residing on Webster street, between Elm and Congress were thrown into a state of general confusion yesterday afternoon, by the bursting of the water main in that locality. The particulars are these: below where the pipe bursted were flooded with water, and a large amount of provisions destroyed. The pipe in that locality is said to be almost worn out, and it is probable that it will have to be replaced at an early day.

Committed for a Further Hearing.—Wickline, Duncan Rice and Maloney, implicated in the cutting affray in the Sixth ward on Saturday evening, of which we published the particulars yesterday, had a partial hearing yesterday before Alderman Butler, who re-committed them for a further hearing on Monday the 27th inst. Killian, the man who was cut, is still living and it is thought he will recover.

—Professor Palmieri, of Naples, who is making a rigid scientific investigation into the phenomena accompanying the eruption of Vesuvius, states that he has never seen the magnetic needle so frequently and so seriously disturbed as it is at the present, and that the seismograph records at least ten distinct earthquake shocks daily.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—A large and fashionable audience attended the Opera House last night, notwithstanding the inclement weather, to see Mr. and Mrs. Florence, and, as usual, they were greeted with applause and recalled frequently. In their line of characters they have few equals, and no superiors. They have always been favorites with our play-going people, and from the number of persons who visited the Opera House last night, and the manner in which they were received, we have no reason to believe there has been any change in that respect. Their present engagement here, as all former ones have been, will doubtless be a profitable one. To-night will be presented "Rory O'More," and Mr. Florence as "Rory" is inimitable. The entertainment will conclude with the laughable farce of the "Yankee House Keeper," with Mrs. Florence as Peg Ann, and Mr. Florence as Barney O'Connor. Persons desiring seats should secure them early, as the demand will doubtless exceed the supply.

UNDINE.—Last night this gorgeous drama was produced at the Academy of Music in very fine style, barring of course the drawbacks incident on a first performance. Several of the scenes were very good, the dancing by the soloists was equally so, and the coryphees and figurants also did well. We have never had in Pittsburgh finer dresses than some of those worn by this troupe, notably those of Undine and those worn during the last act by the ballet girls. It would be a difficult task to decide on the merits of the three premieres, Westmael, Venturoli and Lupo, chances in preference to the blonde Westmael, but we personally prefer the Lupo. Such fairy-like lightness and grace, such true poetry of motion as she exhibited would be hard to surpass. Venturoli was but little behind, however, and, indeed, it is unjust to criticise at all motions which were so evidently restricted by the dimensions of the stage. Before we cease to speak of the dancers, we wish to mention M. Lupo. He is certainly capable of wonderful things. There was something exciting and thrilling in his leaps, pigeon wings and whirls, and he is certainly worth seeing. Mr. McKee Rankin and Miss Thorne did what they had to do well, and their singing of the latter and the Index was good. Hernandez, whom all old theatre goers will remember, is better than ever, and his guitar solos are simply unapproachable. The transformation scene was not exhibited, but it was not on the bills, and Mr. Hess found it impossible to adapt it to the very limited stage arrangements and machinery of the Academy. Part of the audience last night was orderly, but another part behaved in a manner disgraceful in the extreme. This was the case, not only with the galleries, but elsewhere. We noted one party of young gentlemen (?) in the parquette, whose language and deportment was outrageous. The lack of a proper force of ushers and police was very apparent, but Mr. Hess will see that hereafter the Academy will be fit for any lady to attend, as in the play itself there is nothing objectionable.

Call and Examine the large and complete stock of Ladies' Furs, at William Fleming's, No. 139 Wood street. tf

WM. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.,

No. 31 Fifth Street,

ARE NOW OFFERING at retail the finest and best stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

IN THE CITY, COMPRISING

Ladies' Winter Walking Boots, of the best quality and latest style in Button and Lace.

Ladies' Lasting Drab Gaiters, in Button, Lace and Congress, of the very finest kind.

Children's and Misses' Walking, School and Dress Shoes, of all styles.

Gent's Fine Calf Boots and Heavy Sole Calf Balmorals and Congress, of superior quality, always on hand.

Boys' and Youths' Heavy Kip and Calf Pegged and Sewed Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, and a beautiful assortment of Infants' Fancy Shoes.

ALL ARE OFFERED

AT THE LOWEST PRICES

at

No. 31 Fifth Street.

no 2-tws

PITTSBURGH IMPORTING HOUSE.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

SCHMIDT & FRIDAY,

IMPORTERS OF

GERMAN, FRENCH AND SPANISH

WINES AND LIQUORS,

409 Penn Street, Pittsburgh.

Our Mr. SCHMIDT having returned from Europe, has made large purchases, and perfected arrangements with the following first class houses:

F. HUMILLER, Arbois, Champagne.
DA VENOSE & CO., Champagne.
J. PRUDHOMME & CO., Cognac and Bordeaux.
CHAS. LEFRANC, Bordeaux.
MORGAN BROS., Cadiz, Spain.
ERHARD SCHMIDT, Nierstein, A Rhein.
A. SEVER & CO., Creuznach, Sparkling Hock and Moselle.
BASS & CO., English Ales.
TURNER & CO., Scotch Ales.

A choice assortment of PURE OLD RYE WHISKEY constantly on hand.

Having perfected arrangements with the above houses, we are able to offer the choicest brand of WINES and LIQUORS. Also, Champagne in quality and comparison, at prices solicited.

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EUREKA AMMONIATED BONE

Super-Phosphate of Lime.

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THE ALLEGHENY FERTILIZER CO.,

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The best Fertiliser in use, and recognized by all Farmers who have given it a trial, to be the standard for raising large crops of Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Potatoes, &c. We have published an gratuitous circular, a pamphlet containing interesting and valuable statements of this Fertiliser, copies of which will be sent free to any asking us their address.

HOLMES, BELL & CO.,

ANCHOR COTTON MILLS,

PITTSBURGH.

Manufacturers of Heavy, Medium and Light

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SHEETINGS AND BATTING.

NEW CONSIGNMENTS.

200 bbls Peach Blow Potatoes;
225 bbls Apples;
15,000 lbs Dried Apples;
10 cases Dried Peaches;
22,000 lbs Tennessee Peanuts;
200 boxes Hambourgh and Factory Cheese;
100 boxes Prunes;
20 bbls Prime Navy Beans;
10 bbls Hominy;
10 bbls Scraped Pearl Barley;
30 bbls Waltz Corn Meal;
10 bbls No. 1 Lard;
20 kegs Choice Table Butter;
10 bbls Eggs;
100 bushels Prime Clover Seed;
100 bbls Cooper's Cider;
50 bbls Cider Vinegar;

For sale by
GRAFF & REITER.
ja7-KS

SUNDRIES.

100 boxes Goshen Cheese;
75 " "Hamburg do;
200 " "Address do;
500 " "Soda Ash;
50 " "Refined Soda Ash;
200 bbls. White Lime;
200 pkgs. Mackerel, Trout White & Fish;
300 pigs Lead;
20 bbls. Manganese;
50 " Pitch;

In store and for sale by
dec8 J. B. CANFIELD & SON.

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PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL, BY

WILLIAM LLOYD,

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Steam Boilers, Oil Stills, Tanks,

And SHEET IRON WORK, of all kinds.

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L. N. HALL, Manufacturer of

HAVANA AND DOMESTIC CIGARS,

Wholesale and Retail dealer in TOBACCO CIGARS, SNUFF, PIPES, &c, Louisville Tobacco always on hand.

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CHARLES REIZENSTEIN,

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(Fourth door above Diamond.)

Glass, China Ware & Table Cutlery

AT EASTERN PRICES. Everything required in a first class store on hand. Call and examine my stock.

ON HAND AND TO ARRIVE.

5 bbls. Cuba Molasses;
40 bbls. Porto Rico Molasses;
10 " Sugar House Syrup;
75 " Lovering's XX Drips do;
200 " Refined do;
25 " Sugar House Sugar;
20 bbls. double Proof Sicily Sugar;
10 " " Cuba do;

SCHOMAKER & LANG,
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PH. R. MERTZ,

BANKER AND BROKER,

118 Wood St., near corner of Fifth.

Government Securities

Gold, Silver,

And Coupons,

Bought and sold on liberal terms. Drafts sold on all the principal cities of Europe.

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By converting them into

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JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

AGENTS PACIFIC RAILROAD,

Corner Fourth & Wood Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, December 30, 1868.

The arrest of George Francis Train on board the steamer Scotia, at Queenstown, made some gold speculators indulge in apprehensions of trouble between the United States and England, and put up the premium on gold. The market opened at 139¾, gradually advanced to 139¾, but at noon declined to 139¼@139½, and closed at that. With the settlement of the Johnson-Stanton imbroglio, and the passage of the Reconstruction Bill in a shape that will question all apprehensions of a further delay of the Southern States being admitted into the Union, there is every prospect of keeping gold from violent fluctuations.

Government bonds advanced still further to-day, and the market was firm at ¼ per cent of an advance in all the different issues; the demand for bonds, however, is light.

The stock market is very strong, with a still further advance in nearly all the leading stocks. Merchants Union Express jumped from 13⅞ to 13⅝. Mining shares are firm but little doing. Money easier, but business exceedingly dull.

Closing New York quotations, received by Ph. R. Mertz, were as follows:

Gold, 139¾. 10's, 1-20s, 1862, 110; 1864, 107⅝; 1865, 108¼; Consols, 106; 10-40s, 102⅞; 7-30s, 105¾.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.....95½
Merchants Union Express.....39
Western Union Telegraph.....33
Erie R.....74¾
Pittsburgh Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R.....100¾
Northwestern Railroad—common.....61¾
Northwestern—preferred.....78¾
New York Central.....126⅝
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates.....31½
Michigan Southern.....87¾
Corydon.....35
Quicksilver.....1 12
Quicksilver preferred.....25¾

The following statement exhibits the business of the Pittsburgh Clearing House, for the week ending Saturday, January 18th:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Jan. 13	$440,966 31	$62,977 40
" 14	427,4?9 84	108,485 29
" 15	499,0?6 92	87,?01 ??
" 16	447,842 46	64,852 95
" 17	491,160 95	94,136 92
" 18	529,?54 78	97,310 ??
Total	$2,839,813 77	$443,389 18

—The Cincinnati *Gazette*, of Saturday, says: There is quite an active demand for money, and bankers experience no difficulty in placing all the money they care to loan at 8@10 per cent. on first-class paper, with depositors. In the open market the same grade of paper is selling at 10@12 per cent., and there is considerable good paper offered at 15 per cent., but finds but few buyers—the security being looked at more closely by lenders than the rate of interest at the present time. The exchange market is firmer, and the rates are more uniform at par buying, and ¼@¾ premium selling, any transactions at lower rates being exceptional. The local demand is active and the receipts are not so liberal.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, January 20, 1868.

CATTLE.

The market was only moderately active, and while some dealers were not satisfied, others reported it fully as good as they expected it would be. The supply was considerably larger than last week, the whole number on sale being estimated in round numbers at one thousand head, though so far as we could learn, there were but comparatively few in the hands of outsiders, and but little left over unsold. Prime retailing cattle were in demand, and sold without much difficulty at full prices, but common and inferior grades did not sell as readily as last week, and it is safe to infer, did not bring as good prices. There was an unusually large number of bulls on sale also, a goodly number of old cows and rough steers, and these, as already remarked, did not meet with a ready sale, unless slight concessions were made. The following is a pretty full report of all the leading sales:

Dobbs & Grey wholesaled 34 head of prime fat Illinois steers to R. C. Crum, for Pidcock & Case, at 8½; also, 34 head at 8—averaging about 1250 lbs.

N. Carr sold 15 head for Keyes at 4¼@7; and 8 head (cows) at 4@5½.

Paxton had 16 head of Washington Co. (Pa.) stock—sold 8 at 6¾@8; balance unsold when we left the yards, being unable to get his price.

E. Katz sold 18 head of mixed Ohio stock for Roenbaugh at 3½@5½; and 20 head on his own account at 5@6¾.

Stakely & Bro. sold 3 bulls at 4½, and 2 cows at 5.

Greenwald & Kahn report having retailed 80 head of Ohio and Illinois cattle at 4¼ to 9.

Grier, Lafferty & Co. and Graff & Mainage sold their usual number on commission, but we did not get particulars, further than that the first named sold 14 head to Longhurst & Kahn at 8¼@8.

Sheehan & Hartman report having sold 16 head of Washington Co. cattle at 4@7.90.

N. Vernon sold 39 head for Rice at 5@8—steers 6¼ to 8; and 10 head of steers on his own account at 6¼@7¾.

Kraus & Haas report having sold 81 head of Ohio cattle at 6@8¾.

S. Johnson wholesaled 12 head of Jefferson cows (mixed) stock to Keefer, sold 8 head at 7 and 4 at 6.

Myers & Needy report having sold 50 head of Chicago cattle at 6¾@8, and 16 head from Ohio at 6½ to 9¾—the outside figure having been obtained for a couple of show bullocks.

J. McAleer sold 45 head of Ohio cows, heifers and bulls on commission at 4½@7.

Mack & Thaxton report having sold 54 head of Chicago cattle at 6¾@8¾, and 20 from Ohio, at 5@7¾.

Hays & Taylor sold 30 head for Kiser & Berryhill at 5¾@7¾; and 10 head for Case at 4½@6.

Redwood & Blackstock sold 17 head of Chicago cattle for L. B. Doud at 6¾@8; 19 for Tucker at 4½@7; and 6 head for Porter at 4@5.

(There were other sales, the particulars of which did not reach us, but we have given enough to establish the general tone of the market.)

SHEEP.

There was not a very large supply of Sheep on sale, but owing, we presume to the recent advance, the market was devoid of life or buoyancy, as butchers are not free buyers at present prices, though prime fat Sheep brought very fair prices, 6¼ to 6c, gross. Common and inferior grades are about as dull as ever, and can only be sold at very low figures; they are not wanted for shipment, and respectable butchers will not buy them. We quote the following sales:

Jas. Shaw reports having sold 140 head of common Lawrence county Sheep at $1.50 to $2.50 per head.

Stakely & Bro. sold 9 head—all they had—for $25.

Wauters & Fowler sold 70 head of good to prime Sheep at 5 to 6c per pound.

Geo. Montgomery had 20 head of Allegheny county sheep; he supposed they would average about 64.80 per head.

Wm. Garvin sold 54 head, ranging from $2 to $5.50 per head.

HOGS.

There was an unusually large number of Hogs on sale to-day, and this, together with the change in the weather, depressed the market somewhat, and compared with last week, prices, if anything, ruled a shade lower.

Rothchilds & Byers report having retailed during the past week 258 head at 7 to 8.

Emerick, Schwartz & Co. report having retailed during the week about 560 head at 7½ to 8¾.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, January 20, 1868.

CRUDE—The market is steady and moderately active, but prices are without quotable change. Sale of 1000 bbls, on spot, at 7¾@c; 500 do spot, at 7¾c; 1000 for March and 1000 for April, seller's option, each month, at 7¾c. All the year, buyer's option, may be quoted at 11¾—the last sale reported being at that figure. The demand seems to be improving somewhat, and some of our refiners who refused to take hold at 6¾c, are now paying 7 to 7¾c; this is in consequence of the fact that at that time they thought that prices would go still lower, but since then, the impression has gained strength that the bottom had been touched, and, consequently, they are now buying at the advance above noted.

REFINED—There was not a single transaction in bonded oil to-day, and while the market was quiet, and in some quarters reported dull, there is but little oil offering, and prices are maintained. We continue to quote offers to buy January at 23c, and February at 23¾c; we heard of an offer to take May, June and July—a line—at an average of 28¾c. The shipments east continue comparatively large, though we may look for a falling off after all the January oil has been put in.

ARRIVALS—The following are the arrivals of oil by the Allegheny Valley Railroad:

M'Creery & Reiss'ut let	1	Morgan & Co.	168
Nat. Ref. Co.	888	Clark & Sumner	420
Lockhart & Frew	324	Jas. Wilkins	168
Fisher & Bro.	663		
Total			2466

OIL SHIPPED EAST BY A. V. R. R.

Nat. Ref. Co., 256 bbls ref. to F. Wright & Son, Philadelphia.

Morgan & Co., 260 do do to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia; 106 do benzole to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 261 do do to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Clark & Sumner, 213 do do to F. Wright & Son, Philadelphia.

Forsyth, Bro. & Co., 200 do do to Warden Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

E. W. Morgan & Co, 200 do do to Emil Schalk Philadelphia.

New York Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, January 20.—Receipts for the week: 5,760 beeves, 27,415 sheep and lambs, and 14,963 hogs. Beef ruled steady during the week, but to-day, with a supply of 2,000, the market is depressed and prices 1@3c lower, with only a moderate demand for bulk; offerings rather poor quality; extras, 18¼@19c; prime, 17½@18c; first quality, 16¾@17c; second quality, 15¾@16c; third quality and fair at $6.00@7.50 per cwt. Hogs steady during the week, but closed heavy at 7¾@7½c for common and rough; 7¾@7¾c for fair to good, and 7¾@7¾c for prime. Heavy arrivals of Western dressed, averaging 2,000 daily, have an unfavorable effect upon the market.

Financial Matters in New York.

Gold Closed at 139¾@139¾.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 20, 1868.

MONEY AND GOLD.

Money market very easy with abundant supply at 5@6 on call. Loans; an early decline in rates generally anticipated; prime discount 7@7½, with rare exceptions at 6%. Sterling dull at 9½@9¾. Gold firmer, opening at 139¾, advancing to 139¾, falling to 139¾, and closing at 139¾@139¾. The chief cause of the advance is the arrest of George Francis Train.

GOVERNMENTS

A shade firmer. Seven-thirties are the strongest on the list; large sales of '65's at 8¾, and '64's at 7⅝. Ten-forties very firm. Coupons of '81, 110@110¾; do of '82, 110@110¾; do of '84, 107¾@107¾; do of '65, 108¼@108¾; do new 105¼@105¾; do of '67, 106@106¼. Ten-forties 103¾@103. Seven-thirties, 105¾@106.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Stock market opened buoyant with an activity on clique shares. The offerings were light, and no pressure to sell. In the afternoon the market was active and excited with a marked advance generally, though at the close there was a reduction from the highest point, owing to sales by realizing large profits: Canton 57@57¼; Cumberland 34@34, Adams Express 72¾; Merchants 38@38, Wells 47, American 72¾@73, United States 70¾; Quicksilver 26@26¾; Mariposa 8¾@8¾; Pacific Mail 132@133; Atlantic and Western 37@37¾; New York Central 125¾@125¾; Erie 75@75¾; Hudson 120@120¾; Reading 91¾@92, Ohio Certificates 31@31¾; Wabash 45¾@46, St. Paul 81@81¾, do pr-ferred 69¾@69¾; Michigan Central 110@110¾; Michigan Southern 87@87¾; Illinois Central, ex. division, 131@132; Pittsburgh 94¾@95; Toledo 103@103¾; Rock Island 97¼; Northwestern 61@61¾, do preferred 78@78¾; Fort Wayne 101¾@101¾; Missouris 130; new Tennessees 60¾@61 63¾.

BONDS.

Quiet, but a trifle firmer: Corydon 85; Edge Hill 88; Smith & Parmlee 20@30; Gregory 53½; Quartz Hill 5½; Walker Hill 51@52.

SUB-TREASURY.

Receipts, $1,770,100; payments, $2,188,731; balance, $105,138,838.

REMARKS.

The *Commercial* says: This reported policy of bull cliques is to manipulate the market, and they will keep it up until the close of January. Erie and New York Central are the leading stocks. Rock Island also shows unusual firmness, the law suit being considered of little consequence on the street so far as respects the stock.

Buffalo Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BUFFALO, Jan. 20.—Grain in store and afloat: No. 1 spring, 100,000 bus; amber, 90,000 bu; barley 72,000 bu; rye 31,000 bu; peas 2,000 bu. Flour unchanged. Wheat—small sales car lots No. 2 Chicago spring at $2.30 for Port Washington Club. Corn lower; 2 car lots at $1.10@1.12 on the track, principally at the inside figures. Oats dull; western offered at 74c in store. Rye nominally unchanged. Lard and highwines nominal. Dressed hogs 9@9c

New York Dry Goods Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—The dry goods market is quiet and steady at 5@6c for good to extra standard print goods; 11@12½c for old and new styles of prints; 14@15c for old and new styles of fancy light and best makes; 22½c for New York mills; domestic ginghams 22 for Wamsutta; 16 for Lonsdale; 12½ for Langdon and Slater's; 12½@16 for ginghams, and 18 for mous delaines.

Baltimore Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BALTIMORE, Jan. 20.—Wheat dull but steady; prime to choice Southern red $2.45@2.50; choice white $2.55. Corn active and lower; prime yellow mixed western $1.15@1.16; white do $1.20@1.25. Rye dull at $1.30@1.35. Barley unchanged. Cotton firmer; middling 15½c, and some holders are asking 16c. Whisky in good demand at $1.26@1.27 in bonds. Hogs quiet; sales at 8@8½c gross, and 9@9½ net; receipts 1,300 head; including 2,200 held over Friday and not before reported. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Mess pork, $25. Bulk meats 7¼@9½c. Bacon in light supply with a fair jobbing demand; shoulders 9¼@9½; clear sides 12½@13c. Lard held firmly at 14½@15c for lower grades, and 15½@16c for prime. Nothing done in green meats. Butter steady, at 35@40c for choice. Eggs in good demand and the supply better. Sugar steady at 13@14c. Coffee in moderate demand at 20@20½c for Rio, the latter rate for shotes. Linseed oil dull at $1.18. Petroleum dull at 42@43c for refined and 30@31c for crude. Tallow steady at 12½@12¾. Whisky dull at $2.30@2.60. Flax $2.35 bid 12½@12¾ buying. Money market unchanged. Exchange firm at par buying.

Cleveland Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CLEVELAND, O., January 20.—Flour; the demand for the past week has been moderate, but prices have ruled steady. Leading trade; prices ruled steady at $10.75@11.00 for double extra spring; $10@10.50 for double extra red winter; $9@9.25 for double extra white; country brands are 50c@$1 below the above figures. Wheat; the demand is light and the market is dull at $2.30@2.40 for No. 1 red winter; $2.40 for No. 2 red, and $2.28@2.30 for No. 1 western spring. Corn is in moderate request for spot parcels at $1.02 for No. 1 shelled; lots for future delivery are in good demand. Oats are in active demand at 68c for No. 1 State from store, Rye quiet and steady at $1.22@1.25 for No. 1 from store. Barley is scarce at $1.70@1.80 for No. 1 State and Canada, which are held at $1.95@2; No. 2 do. is irregular and sold only by samples. Petroleum is dull and heavy, at 40@41c for free, and 19@20c for bonded.

St. Louis Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, January 20.—Business generally enough doing to establish prices. Tobacco, none offering. Cotton stiff at 15½c. Flour in demand, but confined to the local trade prices, and unchanged. Wheat unchanged at $2.40@2.55 for prime to choice and $2.30@2.35 for fair to good. Corn dull at 70@72. Barley scarce and higher at $1.70@1.75 for spring and fall. Rye easier at $1.70@1.75, the latter for choice. Provisions held firmly, but there is no inquiry, and prices nominal. Lard, small sales of country kettle at 12c. Hogs firm at 6¾@6¾c. Receipts—Flour, 1,100 barrels. Wheat, 900 sacks. Corn, 500 bushels. Oats, 350 bushels. Hogs, 900 head. Weather cloudy. There was a brisk snow storm this morning.

Toledo Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

TOLEDO, January 20.—Flour quiet. Wheat active white Michigan at $2.50, and $2.53 for No. 1 red. Corn—Mixed at 72c. Oats advanced to 92½@, and closed at 92c, with sales of 10,000 bushels at 92c@. Oats steady; sales at 62½c for No 1. Rye quiet. Seeds; sales clover at $7.20. Dressed Hogs nominally lower; for No. 1 and 2 lots, 6¾@7c. Receipts—7,178 bbls flour, 4,802 bush wheat, 136,608 bush corn, 6,066 bush oats, 400 bush barley.

Milwaukee Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 20.—Flour, city double extra $9.50@10, country do. $9.25@9.50, extra $8.75@9.25. Wheat dull and le lower, at $2.09 for No. 1, and $2.06 for No. 2. Corn dull and unchanged, at 59@60c for No. 2. Corn steady at 80c for new shelled. Rye dull at $1.52 for No. 1. Receipts—1,000 bbls flour, 20,000 bush wheat, 30,000 bush oats, 40,000 bush corn, 2,000 bush Rye. Shipments—1,000 bbls flour, 900 bush wheat.

Louisville Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 20.—Tobacco is very firm; lugs $5.25@6.00; medium leaf, $5.50; selections, $6.00. Cotton is 15¾@15¾c. Flour is $7.75@12.25 for superfine and fancy. Wheat is $2.30@2.35. Corn is 75@76c. Oats is 67@68c. Rye is $1.30@1.35. Bran is $15.00@15.50. Bulk Shoulders are 8¾c. Clear sides 12½c. Lard is 12¾@13c. Moss Pork is $20.75@21.00.

Memphis Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MEMPHIS, Jan. 20.—Cotton firm; middling 16c; street and good 16c; receipts 1,013 bales; exports 196 bales. Flour firm and unchanged. Pork firm at $22. Bacon dull; clear sides 12c. Bulk meats quiet at 11c for rewed. Lard dull at 13@14c. Corn nominally $1@1.10. Oats firm at 77@78c. Hay dull at $20@22.

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MEDICAL.

A GREAT

CURE OF ASTHMA.

I feel myself under obligations to you, as well as a duty I owe to others who have been like sufferers with myself, in order that they may know where they can get cured. I had been subject to violent, continued attacks of ASTHMA for more than six years, and had been to great expense and to various medical men of experience without obtaining any permanent relief, if relieved at all. I was so bad that I never knew who was to be free from the disease. I had to sit in bed every night for weeks and weeks, without any prospect or hope of cure. My condition was such that I felt like a burthen, and when I got an attack I felt in danger of suffocating every moment. So terrible had been my suffering that my mother says that she has seen me so near suffocation that I was nearly black in the face from the desperate efforts made to get breath. In the cold winter nights, many a night, with the doors and windows of the house thrown wide open, in order to hinder the appearance of strangulation. In this condition, on the 15th of October, 1868, I arrived at Dr. KEYSER'S office in curing this disease, I called on him, in company with my husband, Joseph Meyers, but I must confess, with a great deal of doubt as to effecting a permanent cure. Dr. KEYSER examined me carefully, and my lungs all over, with his LUNG SOUND, and told me that with care I would get well. I persevered with his medicines for over a year, and am today in vigorous health, and TOTALLY FREE FROM THE ASTHMA, and its terribly disagreeable attendants. I have had, once in awhile, a slight attack of the disease, but I regard my health as entirely re-established, and if I do have any attack, a few doses of the Doctor's medicine immediately relieves it. I cannot feel too thankful for the exemption from a disease which used to cost me whole weeks and months of loss of sleep, besides suffering which none but those who are subject to this disease can fully appreciate or describe.

NANCY MEYERS,
MARY MOUNT JOY, (her mother.)
GEORGIANA FISHER.

Birmingham, Dec. 9, 1867.

The case of Mrs. Myers, recited above, is one of more than ordinary importance, because of the violence of the attack, the length of its length, and the great prostration of all the vital powers attending the disease. Any one who knew her during the time she was a sufferer from the disease of which she was cured, and will look at her now, the very picture of robust health, cannot but admit that the cure is one of more than ordinary character, inasmuch as when Dr. KEYSER was first called to see her, she was in the last